Weather

Cloudy, showers. The maximum temperature yesterday was 82.7 and the minimum 73.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 93.7 and 75.7.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Stf. Pres. Lincoln, 11.30 a.m. today.

FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Devanha, 12.30 p.m. today.

FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Emp. of Russia, July 27.

NO. 3649 VOL. XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 發兌年六月初八日 SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, July 21, 1923 大正十二年七月廿一日第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

STRAITS BASE PLAN IS HOTLY ATTACKED IN BRITISH HOUSE

Labor Members Particularly Bitter In Speeches

SOME FAVOR IT

Dutch Proposals Are Seen As New Threat Of Naval Race

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 19.—The debate on the Navy estimates was resumed in the House of Commons today.

Mr. George Lambert, Liberal Member for South Molton, opposing the Singapore proposal, declared that it was an example of scattered strategy as opposed to concentration. He criticised the Government's lack of frankness at Washington in never mentioning the proposal to establish a naval base within 350 miles of the treaty line.

Mr. Lambert asked if anybody believed that Japan had not taken cognisance of the new base and that there would not be new naval armaments in the Pacific. He said that there could not be any other reason for Singapore than contemplation of a possibility of war with Japan, and asked in such a case how it was proposed to defend Hongkong from Singapore. Did anybody believe that battleships could be sent 1,440 miles to Hongkong from Singapore with all the risks of submarines and mines and no base whatsoever in which to shelter?

Captain J. P. Hay, Labor Member for Cathcart, joined in condemnation on the ground of the climate at Singapore. He said that war with Japan would be a race war in which the yellow race would be reinforced by the black races and all anti-white elements, and we should be unable to hold Singapore from the land side, even if we could by sea.

Mr. C. W. Darbishire, Liberal Member for Westbury, in the course of his objection said that the scheme had led to Holland planning to spend seventeen millions on her fleet and eight millions on three bases in the Dutch East Indies.

Sir A. Shirley Benn, Conservative Member for Drake, said that the Japanese had far too much sense to think that we were going to fight them at once because we were going to establish a base 3,000 miles from Japan.

Mr. M. R. Thornton, Liberal Member for Tavistock, thought that Singapore was the most unsatisfactory place in the world to build a dock because of climatic and labor conditions.

Captain Viscount Curzon, Conservative Member for South Battersea, supported the scheme. He appealed to the House to trust the Admiralty. This base was very ardently desired in Australia and New Zealand and India also had to be considered. He failed to see why there should be any feeling in Japan that the action was aggressive seeing that Singapore was six and a half days' steaming from Japan. If a hostile power ever took possession of Singapore we could never get them out.

Brigader-General E. L. Spears, National Liberal Member for Loughborough, thought that we ought to know what contribution Australia, New Zealand and Malaya were prepared to make.

Commander J. M. Kenworthy, Independent Liberal Member for Hull, thought that in a generation the great increase in the population of Japan and the urge to populate Australia might lead to trouble between the two Empires, in which case Singapore would be the most important strategic base in the world, but it was useless to make this gesture of hostility towards Japan unless prepared to carry the policy through, which, he contended, would involve a cost of some £50,000,000 as a strong striking force would be necessary in Singapore to prevent foreign troops landing on the Malay Peninsula and subsidiary bases in North Australia and elsewhere.

Mr. Carlyon Bellairs, Conservative Member for Maidstone, said

(Continued on Page 3)

BY J. L. BUTTS

With the visor of his cap pulled down so that his facial topography was in a condition of practically total eclipse, Li Tsung-hai drifted along Broadway a few evenings ago in a ricsha. Thus he came to cross the orbit of Constable 533, who was patrolling the district. C.P.C. 533 is obviously a man of imagination, combined with an uncanny perceptiveness for the proximity of evil doers. Observing the visored visage of Li and noting, moreover, a faint clanking sound which accompanied the jogging of the ricsha, he stepped out into the right of way and waved the coolie to a halt.

Having uncovered the passenger's features and scanned them in disconcerting style, the constable demanded of Li where he was going and what he carried with him in the ricsha. Li's reply to the first half of the query was more or less indefinite, but as to the second he delivered himself with a clarity and frankness which left the policeman gasping.

"Six iron bars," said he, "which I stole this evening over in Pootung."

When he had regained his composure the C.P.C. informed Li that he was under arrest. Up to and including this point, Li subsequently stated, everything was perfectly understandable. Regarding what happened next he was at a complete loss and could only plead ignorance of the local regulations and the fallibility of gratuitous advice. He had admitted the theft and submitted gracefully to arrest when a pedestrian who evidently had been interested in the proceedings stepped up and inquired what was going on. Both himself and the policeman gave succinct accounts of the affair. Whereupon the pedestrian leaned over and whispered into Li's ear.

"He told me," Li informed the Magistrate, "that if I would give the constable $2 everything would be all right and I would be free to go my way. I therefore offered, not two dollars, but three."

Li was clearly puzzled over the reception his proffer met with and inclined to divide the blame between his own over-generous estimate and possible misunderstanding of the information handed out by the unknown advisor. So the Court delivered a brief but burning homily on the ethics involved in being arrested and furnished him with two weeks for uninterrupted meditation on the matter. The $3 and the iron bars, for which no owner could be found, were ordered confiscated.

GOAL ATTAINED

Woo Sung-pau discovered Tsen Ah-sai standing on the topmost of three empty packing cases stacked end on end under one of the windows of the Woo residence on Kiukiang Road. Considering that this was in the early hours before the dawn the householder thought the circumstances warranted his telling a policeman about them. The constable hauled Tsen off his perch and told him that his explanations would be heard later in the day at the Mixed Court.

When it came his turn to talk Tsen denied entertaining any thoughts of trespass or theft. He had merely climbed up on the boxes to enjoy a rest. Tsen will not be able to do any more climbing for a while but he can rest for a whole six months.

German Experts Going To Kabul

(Reuter's Service)

Peshawar, July 19.—A number of German professors are shortly expected at Kabul to undertake directional and instructional work in technical departments.

U.S. TO STAND SOLIDLY BACK OF GEN. WOOD IN P.I. TROUBLE

Secretary Weeks Cables For Full Information

FILIPINOS BUSY

Keep Wires To Washington Hot With Protests

(BY UNITED PRESS)
(Special To The China Press)

Washington, July 20.—Secretary of War Weeks today cabled Governor-General Wood at Manila asking for a complete official report on the crisis in the administration of the affairs of the Philippines that has arisen as a result of the resignation of the Cabinet.

It is announced that neither Secretary Weeks nor President Harding will take any action in the matter until they have been fully informed and have made a careful examination of the situation. It is generally assumed on all sides, however, that the Administration will support Governor-General Wood despite the continuous cycle of protests being sent to Washington by the Filipino politicians.

The situation at Manila is reported to be unchanged with the Acting Secretaries carrying on the affairs of the government under General Wood's direction.

DR. SUN FAVORS PARLEY PLAN FOR CHINA'S LEADERS

Southern Commander Approves Sir Robert Ho Tung's Scheme

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, July 19.—Dr. Sun Yat-sen today telegraphed to Sir Robert Ho Tung his approval of the latter's proposal for a round-table conference of the principal leaders in China and the members of the Diplomatic Corps in order to reach an agreement regarding reunification.

Royal Asiatic Society Delegates Greeted By King

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 19.—The King today received in audience a deputation of the Royal Asiatic Society on the occasion of the centenary of the Society. The Prince of Wales previously welcomed the representatives of the foreign and Dominions Societies and paid a tribute to the predominant part played by public servants in scholarly contributions to oriental research. The Society gave a luncheon to the Government at which Viscount Peel presided. Sir John Jordan was among the guests.

Retail Prices Of Food Up In U. S.

Exclusive Dispatch To
THE CHINA PRESS

Washington, July 20.—The Department of Commerce announced today that retail food prices had increased one percent in June over the prices prevailing in May although the general level of wholesale prices over the country decreased nearly two percent.

Building materials showed the largest increase, averaging four percent higher. Thirteen articles of food increased in retail price, potatoes increasing 19 percent. Cabbage showed a decrease of 23 percent.

Government Again Beaten In India

(Reuter's Service)

Simla, July 19.—In the Legislative Assembly today the Government was again defeated on the motion of Dr. H. S. Gour, urging the Secretary of State for India to frame the rules contemplated under the Government of India Act for the delegation of his powers to the Government of India. The resolution was carried by 43 votes to 30.

Chinese Post Office Has Falling Off In Business During 1922, Report Shows

Decrease Of Sixteen Million Pieces From Previous Year's Figures, Due To Conditions Throughout Country; Staff Conditions Improved; $459,000 Balance Brought Forward

General decreases in the quantity of postal matter handled throughout the country are recorded in the report of the working of the Chinese Post Office for the year 1922, just issued, conditions in the various parts of China being in large measure responsible.

The financial returns for the year show a revenue of $17,100,719.33. Working expenses are $13,256,358.37; capital expenditure, $1,902,421.05; repayment to the Customs of advances made the Postal Service, $627,836.57, and remittance to the Ministry of Communications for railway transport of mails and various expenses connected with the Service, $885,000. Leaving a working balance to be carried forward of $459,103.34.

With reference to the general situation the report has the following to say, in part:

HOPE NOT REALISED

The high hopes entertained at the close of 1921 of the results of the following year's working were not entirely realised in 1922. The state of the country being generally unpropitious for postal expansion, the thought and effort so fully expended in recent years upon inland extension and local mail ameliorations have this year been turned in large measure to the improvement of staff conditions. The abnormal and growing increase in the prices of commodities and the wages of labor has necessitated revisions of pay for employes of all classes upon an almost unprecedented scale. Steps have also been taken to reduce the working hours of the sorting and delivering staff who in the past have had to labor for longer hours than are generally prescribed in other government departments. This has necessitated an increase of personnel quite apart from the additional requirements under this heading to meet the augmented business anticipated as a result of the closing of the foreign Postal Agencies. A generous scheme of superannuation, too, has been introduced for the subsidiary grades, giving them the comfortable hope of an old age free from pecuniary anxieties.

These measures combin[illegible] to [illegible] the value of [illegible] and to [illegible] consequent rise in the cost of all services have greatly enhanced the establishment charges, so that rigid economy in every other line of postal expenditure has been the keynote of the year. Building projects have been curtailed or abandoned, with exception of the new Shanghai Post Office, the completion of which as soon as possible is imperative, and also such others of minor importance as were already nearing completion. This policy, inculcated with considerable urgency and some anxiety, is accountable for the fact that the balance on the year's working is still on the right side of the account. The additional staff charges, however, have not yet had time to be completely felt; they will be appreciated to the full in future years.

THE TARIFF INCREASE

A source of additional revenue was sought in the reversion from November 1 to the old domestic tariff in force during the early years of the Chinese Post Office, and the application of the 15-cent unit for international correspondence as approved by the Madrid Convention, but as the purpose of this alteration of the tariff was misconstrued and the application of the higher rates has not proved practicable, they are being withdrawn from the beginning of the new year.

In keeping with the general economy scheme there has been a progressive replacement of the more expensive Town Box Offices by Stamp-selling Agencies with pillar-boxes at their doors.

The method of taking statistics has been generally amended this year by the omission of all free correspondence — Acknowledgments of Receipt, Money Order and Trade Charge Advices, Reclamations, Bulletins de Verification, and all other strictly official correspondence—so that the results shown might more and more approximate to accuracy in the production of true figures of postage-paying, i.e., revenue-producing, correspondence. Moreover the statistics of mail matter which in past years were taken both at Sub-Offices and their Controlling Offices have this year been taken only at the Head Offices.

BIG DECREASE SEEN

A glance at the general returns of mail matter posted will show that there was good and sufficient reason for the strict enforcement of the policy of economy and retrenchment. It has long been realised that the rate of progression of increase could not, under the old conditions, be maintained from year to year inde-

(Continued on Page 2)

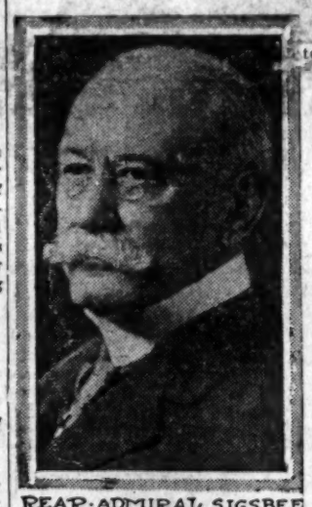
CAPT. SIGSBEE, OF ILL-FATED 'MAINE,' TAKEN BY DEATH

Famous American Naval Officer Passes; Big Figure In 1898

(Reuter's Service)

New York, July 19.—The death is announced of Rear-Admiral Charles Dwight Sigsbee, who commanded the battleship Maine when she was blown up in Havana harbor in 1898.

Admiral Sigsbee was born in



REAR-ADMIRAL SIGSBEE
Photo by White, N.Y.

Albany, N.Y., in 1845, and graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1863. He took part in the battle of Mobile Bay in 1864 and in both attacks and the final assault on Fort Fisher. Admiral Sigsbee was advanced 3 numbers in rank "for extraordinary heroism displayed during the war with Spain and on the occasion of the wreck of the Maine." He retired in 1907.

Admiral Sigsbee introduced numerous inventions and new methods in deep sea exploration for which he received the decoration of the Red Eagle of Prussia from the Emperor William I.

Lt. Maughan Fails To Cross Continent

(Reuter's Service)

New York, July 20.—Lieutenant Maughan abandoned his trans-Continental flight yesterday at Rock Springs, Wyoming, owing to a broken oil-pipe.

(BY UNITED PRESS)
Special to The China Press

Cheyenne, Wyo., July 20.—Lieut. Russel L. Maughan arrived here today after fourteen hours flying from Mineola, New York, in his attempt to fly across the country between sunrise and sunset.

Lieut. Maughan is extremely tired and looks completely worn out as a result of the strenuous work of piloting his machine for such a long length of time but smilingly expressed his determination to proceed at once.

The daring flying is behind his schedule time and must complete his flight from the Rockies to the Pacific in three hours.

Builds Smallest Regenerative Radio Set

Roslyn Russel and Smallest Tube Set.

WHAT is said to be the smallest regenerative receiving radio set in the world has been built by Roslyn Russel, a Niagara Falls (New York) amateur and a member of the American Radio Relay League. The set is shown here alongside an ordinary watch. Every part of it except the tube is home-made.

CHINA'S PEOPLE NOW ESTIMATED AT 436,094,953

Figures Collceted By Officials Given In Post Office Report

A population of 436,094,953—approximate—is given for China in the report of the workings of the Chinese Post Office, for 1922, just issued. The figures are as estimated by provincial officials and the total does not include Outer Mongolia in the Peking district, nor Hsien in Fengtien district, nor Tibet for which areas no [illegible] has [illegible] by provinces and districts are given as follows:

Peking	4,014,619
Chihli	30,172,092
Shansi	11,114,951
Honan	30,831,909
Shensi	9,465,558
Kansu	5,927,997
Sinkiang	2,519,579
Fengtien	12,824,779
Ki-Hei	9,258,655
Shantung	30,803,245
Szechuen	49,782,810
Hupeh	27,167,244
Hunan	28,443,279
Kiangsi	24,466,800
Kiangsu	28,235,864
Shanghai	5,550,200
Anhwei	19,832,665
Chekiang	22,043,300
Fukien	13,157,791
Kwangtung	37,167,701
Kwangsi	12,258,335
Yunnan	9,839,180
Kweichow	11,216,400
Total:	436,094,953

Marks Drop To 1,500,000; Panic On Berlin Bourse

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 19.—Marks today fell to 1,450,000.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, July 19.—There were frantic scenes on the Bourse today on account of the efforts being made to convert Marks into foreign currencies, which culminated in the Reichsbank threatening to cease to discount bills of exchange. The day's demand for foreign currencies, mostly Dutch, British and Belgian, amounted to twenty milliards of marks, which was more than the banks possessed in cash. The Reichsbank insisted on the banks seeing that their requirements were fully covered in cash. The banks only complied to a small extent, upon which the Reichsbank decided to cease discounting bills for delinquents.

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 19.—On the London foreign exchange market today, at the close, Marks were quoted 1,500,000 to £1.

Five Egyptians Sentenced To Die

(Reuter's Service)

Cario, July 20.—Five out of 13 persons convicted of conspiring to kill British officials were today sentenced to be hanged. The others were sentenced to penal servitude ranging from three years to life.

'FRISCO CHAMBER NOTIFIES DROP IN MAH JONGG DUTY

20 Percent Reduction Due To Reclassification

Notification of the 20 percent reduction in duty on mah jongg sets entering the United States is contained in a bulletin just received here from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, under date of June 22.

The bulletin reads as follows:

"We are pleased to advise that following receipt of special representations to Washington, D. C., the Customs Division telegraphed the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, that the duty on the game of Mah Jongg, Mah Chauck, Pung Chow, etc., which **has been paying 45 percent duty in San Francisco, will henceforth pay 25 percent.**

"This is due to the fact that Mah Jongg tiles were formerly classified as 'articles partly manufactured of bamboo' paying 45 percent but are now classified as 'articles whose principal value consists of bone' requiring only 25 percent.

"Accordingly refunds amounting to 20 percent will be made to the importers who have paid the higher duty, providing action is commenced within sixty days after liquidation of the shipment."

Reports Differ On Purpose Of Wang's Journey

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 17.—Reports with regard to the visit of Mr. Wang Ko-min to Paotingfu are somewhat conflicting. On the one hand it has been stated that he is there to discuss with Marshal Tsao Kun how best to raise funds for the presidential election, while other sources state that he has gone partly to advise the marshal to adopt a more conservative policy and not to permit himself to be put up for the presidency just at present.

There seems to be some doubt whether Mr. Wang will go on to Loyang to see General Wu Pei-fu as originally reported. He is said to be anxious to receive assurances of support from both these military chiefs before actually taking up his duties if possible.

The somewhat more settled situation with regard to the Ministry of Finance has been sufficient to cause a further rise in domestic bonds. It had all along been anticipated in financial circles that if Mr. Wang took office bonds would go up and on this occasion the prophets have proved correct.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 17.—General Hsia Ping-chi, civil governor of Shantung, has communicated to the provinces that in view of the importance of the presidential election the provincial authorities should remit funds for the purpose of carrying out the election. It is added that the Tuchun of Shensi, Mr. Liu Chen-hua, has forwarded to Peking a sum of $300,000 for that purpose.

REPARATIONS TANGLE MAY BE ADJUSTED ON NEW LINES

Paris Matin Outlines Plan Which Would Relieve Germany

DEFER PAYMENT

Much Hinges On Attitude Of U. S. And Britain

Exclusive Dispatch To
THE CHINA PRESS

Essen, July 20.—A high German official who withheld his name for fear he would be deported by the French, today told the Associated Press correspondent at Essen that the entire population of the Ruhr intended to continue passive resistance to the French regardless of consequences.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 20.—The newspapers are giving a great deal of attention to a reparations settlement proposal outlined in the Matin, whereby at present nothing would be asked from Germany except sums necessary to repair the devastated regions, say 26,000,000,000 gold marks for France and 5,000,000,000 gold marks for Belgium, together with annuities to Britain to meet her payments to the United States. It is calculated that from £1,750,000,000 to £2,000,000,000 might be covered in the next 10 or 15 years, after which the financial situation of the different countries would be reviewed in order to decide how far Germany should contribute towards the reimbursement of the war debts of European countries to Britain and the United States.

The Petit Journal says that there is reason to believe that the French Government would not oppose such a settlement if it were accepted by London, which has already been approached in this connection.

The Matin says that apparently the United States would be disposed to agree to a 10-year postponement of the payment of France's debt and Britain could do likewise provided that the 10 annuities which she has to pay America are assured her during this period.

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 19.—A Cabinet meeting today, which lasted two hours, to consider the reply to Germany did not reach a decision. It is now thought that the despatch of the draft reply to the Allies and the United States will possibly be deferred to next week.

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 19.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. Oliver Locker-Lampson, Mr. Stanley Baldwin stated that the approximate annual cost of the British forces in occupied Germany was £1,600,000.

The cost of occupation up to December 31 last had been fully met, including, in the case of Britain, receipts under the Reparations Recovery Act. Britain was still receiving from the latter source sufficient to cover the occupation costs.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, July 19.—It is probable that the semi-official statement denying the rumors of the possibility of civil war in Germany was issued in reply to recent Nationalist and Communist allegations that each side was preparing a Putsch, especially a letter from the Nationalist member of the Reichstag, Herr Wulle, to the Chancellor alleging that the actions of Herr Severing, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, were favoring a civil war which would be initiated from the Left.

The Communists have also been making wild allegations with regard to the imminence of a Fascist rising and the shooting of the proletariat by Fascists trained by Reichswehr officers.

RAILWAY LOAN

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 19.—The South Manchurian Railway loan list closed at 2.30 this afternoon. The underwriters have been relieved of all their responsibilities.

Chinese Post Office Has Falling Off In Business During 1922, Report Shows

finitely, and in the early months it was recognised that 1922 would not be a very favorable year. Decreases of 5½ millions, 9¾ millions, and half a million, respectively, in the quantities of ordinary, registered, and express articles posted are shown, as compared with the figures of 1921—representing a total diminution of barely 3½ percent—yet, when allowance is made for, roughly, 10 million covers of free, i.e., "On Service," correspondence omitted from the statistics this year, and for the fact that in past years discrimination between the mail matter posted at Sub-offices and that posted at their controlling head offices has not been so fully insisted upon, the final result probably represents an increase in mail matter handled, but one so small as to be a negligible accession in a turn-over of 400 millions.

The individual district reports which appear in Part II will show to what extent the state of the country was inimical to postal work, and the statistical tables will illustrate district development. Unfortunately for fair and accurate comparison, fictitious declines in normal business in any year, due to military activities in certain areas, cause fictitiously large increases in mail matter figures in these same areas in the following year, provided conditions during the statistical periods have returned to normal. But 1922 has been unfavorable in most districts, in both halves of the year. Indeed to a large extent the financial situation has been saved by the increase in parcels posted and especially by the enhanced money order business which continues to grow rapidly.

As the year closes the foreign post offices are withdrawing in accordance with the decisions taken at the Washington Conference. In this way the powers have evinced their confidence in this administration, and, when the necessarily trying period of transition is past, there is every reason to believe that full satisfaction will be given to the increasing postal needs of all residents in China.

REPORT FOR SHANGHAI

The business of the Shanghai Post Office is described as follows:

While absolute reliance cannot always be placed upon results obtained by statistics, figures are a necessary factor in almost all undertakings. A modified procedure introduced for taking domestic statistics has reduced the number of articles of mail matter handled to 72 millions, as against 96½ millions recorded for 1921, but no definite comparison is possible until the activities of a second year are recorded by the same system. The withdrawal of the alien post offices will also no doubt make a difference in the returns of certain branches of postal work which in the past have made no appreciable progress, such as the insured letter service.

The table dealing with matter posted here gives 69,424,800 pieces of ordinary—a decrease of 23,036,100 from the 1921 figure; 1,595,100 registered—a decrease of 1,094,500; 920,100 express—a decrease of 424,500, and 2,300 insured—an increase of 236 pieces. The total number of pieces posted was 71,939,300, as against 96,494,164, or a decrease of 24,544,864.

A useful and interesting feature to record, which reveals the extensive use of the town service, is that the articles posted for local delivery increased by one million over the figures for 1921. Another significant fact, indicating a precarious and declining business, is that two registered min-chu establishments closed their doors during the year, thereby reducing the number of these native letter-hongs from 88 to 86. Despite the new method of taking statistics, parcel business continued to show expansion. The number of parcels posted and their weight and value are shown hereunder:

	Number	Weight Kilos	Value $
1922	660,700	4,123,100	20,994,388
1921	653,400	3,753,000	18,995,326
Increase	7,300	370,100	1,999,062

MORE MONEY ORDERS

An increase of 16.25 percent for money orders issued, and 7 percent for those cashed is recorded. Although the results show only a slight improvement over the figures for the previous year, they must be regarded as very satisfactory considering the general depression in trade resulting from the unsettled state of the country. Owing to internal domestic troubles, trade with the interior of the country was partly suspended during the latter part of the year. This was very noticeable in the case of cotton goods, and business firms maintained that it was the worst period of depression that they had experienced in 20 years.

	Issued	Cashed
1922	$3,941,427	$4,765,796
1921	3,388,480	4,449,513
Increase	552,947	316,283

Conversions and adjustments account for an increase in the major establishments of 12, and in the minor establishments of 31. Letter-boxes to the number of 28 in hotels and clubs, which have hitherto not been accounted for, are now included under Town Box Offices; two Box Offices were withdrawn. The Fuyulu and West Gate Sub-Offices under the Head Office were removed into more commodious premises. A reorganisation of departments at the Head Office, in order to provide additional posting facilities consequent upon the withdrawal of the alien post offices, has resulted in the entire ground floor space being now reserved for public requirements.

The need of better transportation inland has resulted in an enterprising Chinese company organising a motor-road over a distance of 78 li between Shanghai and Liuho, Ku., and providing a service which has functioned regularly since the beginning of the year. Mails to and from six establishments are now entrusted to this new service. As occasion occurs, Box Offices are being closed and replaced by stamp-selling agencies whose number has increased by eight, giving a total to date of 23. They have been given a fair trial and are found to serve a very useful purpose. Other four pillar-boxes were placed out, thereby raising the number from 175 to 179.

An adjustment was made in the major and minor courier lines, resulting in the use of more boat services for the carriage of mails. The actual additions to the district totals are 100 li of boat and 78 li of motor-car lines.

AGREEMENTS MADE

During the course of 1922 the following conventions and agreements were concluded with foreign postal administrations:

With Canada—Conventions for the direct exchange of parcels and money orders.

With France—Agreements for the direct exchange of insured letters and money orders.

With Germany—Agreements for the direct exchange of parcels and money orders.

With Holland—Agreement for the direct exchange of parcels.

With Japan—Agreements for the direct exchange of ordinary mails, parcels, insured letters and boxes, and money orders.

With United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—Agreement for the direct exchange of insured letters.

With United States—Convention for the direct exchange of money orders.

STAFF FIGURES

The Post Office staff at the end of the year consisted of 23 Commissioners, 15 Deputy Commissioners (of whom eight were acting as Commissioners), 69 Assistants (one acting as Commissioner and 15 as Deputy Commissioners), one Service Buildings Surveyor, one proof reader, three Postal Officers and one Transport Officer.

The Chinese staff at the end of December consisted of two Commissioners, eighty Deputy Commissioners (one acting as Commissioner), 65 Assistants (11 acting as Deputy Commissioners), 1,143 clerks, 20 miscellaneous, 3,113 Yu-wu-sheng, 2,533 sorters, 8,875 agents, 6,572 postmen (5,823 ordinary and 749 rural), 7,386 couriers, 657 laodahs, sailors etc., 653 T'ingch'ai, and 1,540 miscellaneous employes, a total of 32,573, as against 31,843 at the end of 1921.

British P. O. Does Tremendous Business

London, July 19.—In the 12 months just ended the British post-office handled the enormous number of 3,300,000,000 letters, 500,000,000 postcards, 1,500,000,000 printed papers, 175,000,000 newspapers and 120,000,000 parcels. The total is 5,595,000,000 pieces of mail.

Of the 120,000,000 parcels, no fewer than 30,000,000 were wrongly addressed, or not addressed at all, while thousands of tons of letters were not delivered for the same reasons.

Will Wed Man She Never Saw

Miss Louise Moore.

MISS Louise Moore, of Los Angeles, California, is soon to become the bride of the Chief of Police of Wilmington, North Carolina, whom she has never seen, but to whom she became engaged as a result of mail courtship.

MAILS TO LEAVE FOR EUROPE AND STATES TODAY

Two mails, one for America and the other for Europe, will leave Shanghai today, and mail from America will arrive on the Empress of Russia, Friday next week.

With mail for the States, the President Lincoln will be dispatched from the lower buoys for San Francisco this afternoon, and the tender with outgoing passengers for the steamer will leave the Customs jetty at 1:30 p.m. The liner arrived from Hongkong yesterday.

Mail will close at 11:30 a.m. today for ordinary and 10:30 a.m. for registered matter.

Following the sailing of the Porthos yesterday afternoon, mail for Europe will go on the P. and O. steamer Devanha today, and closing at 12.30 p.m. Registered matter will be received up to 11.30 a.m.

The Devanha will sail from its berth for London via ports this afternoon, and the tender with outgoing passengers and hand baggage will leave the Customs jetty at 2.30 p.m.

Bringing mail from Europe, the P. and O. liner Macedonia, which sailed from London on June 22, is expected to leave Singapore tomorrow, and will arrive in Shanghai via Hongkong about August 1. The Soudan, from Bombay on July 7, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning, July 25.

The President McKinley, which arrived from Seattle last Wednesday, sailed for Hongkong and Manila early yesterday afternoon. The vessel will call again for its homebound voyage on August 4, and sailing for Seattle the following day.

Wedding

SEVERINGHAUS—NAY

On July 10 a quiet wedding was solemnised at Yokohama Union Church, the contracting parties being Mr. A. E. Severinghaus, engaged in scholastic work in Peking and Miss Sara Mabel Nay, of Wheeling Va. U. S. A., who arrived on the Empress of Canada. The Japan Gazette reports that the ceremony was performed by Bishop Herbert Welch, of the Methodist Episopal Church in Japan and Korea. The bride was attended by Miss Eleanor Welch, and the groom was attended by his brother, Mr. L. Severinghaus. Others present at the ceremony were Mrs. Welch, Miss Louise Bangs, and Miss Twella Lytton, all of the Methodist Episcopal Mission. Mrs. S. H. Somerton presided at the organ, and as the wedding party left the church played Mendelssohn's Wedding March.

The young couple are spending the honeymoon in Nikko Kyoto and Korea, whence they go to Peking.

Do You Want To Know

THE WOMEN MEN LOVE

LESS UNEMPLOYMENT

London, July 18.—A fall in the number of unemployed on May 14 to 1,168,600 from 1,218,267 April 30, is considered by officials of the Ministry of Labor to be significant as indicating a steady revival in trade.

It is pointed out that since the beginning of April there has been a succession of weekly declines in the number of unemployed, and the state of the various trades gives hope that the corner has been turned.

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H. E. Arnhold Sues A. H. Mackay Over Sale Of Pony

An action was mentioned in the British Consular Court before Mr. Pratt relating to the sale of a pony named Why Not, reports the North China Daily Mail (Tientsin). The plaintiff was Mr. H. E. Arnhold and the defendant Mr. A. H. Mackay. Mr. K. Mounsey appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. R. T. Evans for the defendant.

The plaintiff's claim was to reject the pony "Why Not" bought by him from the defendant and for the return of the sum of Tls. [illegible] paid by the plaintiff to the defendant therefor or in the alternative the sum of Tls. 2,000 as damages for breach of a warranty given by the defendant to the plaintiff.

Mr. Mounsey said he was not prepared to go to trial of the case at this juncture. He made two applications. (1) for pleadings. (2) for transfer of the hearing to the Supreme Court, Shanghai.

Discussion took place as to the relative number and quality of the witness at Shanghai and Tientsin.

His Honor decided to report the case to the Supreme Court at Shanghai for instructions.

Chinese-American Bank Of Commerce Moves Office Here

The head office of the Chinese American Bank of Commerce will be moved from Peking to Shanghai on next Monday, according to an announcement made yesterday.

The move has been contemplated for some time and is expected to be to the best interests of the bank in all ways. The new head offices will be located at the Chinese American Bank building, 11 Nanking Road.

Two Indians Are Fined $10 On Assault Charge

Two Indians—Bechant Singh and Jaggar Singh—were fined $10 with the alternative of seven days in jail when they were found guilty of assaulting one or more of their fellow countrymen, before Magistrate King in the British Police Court yesterday.

Five Indians were charged in the affray. Noria and Dula Singh alleged that Bechant and Jaggar beat them up without cause. They were out walking, they said, and while passing an oil mill where Bechant and Jaggar were employed as watchmen, were stopped and attacked. They defended themselves with a stick and an umbrella.

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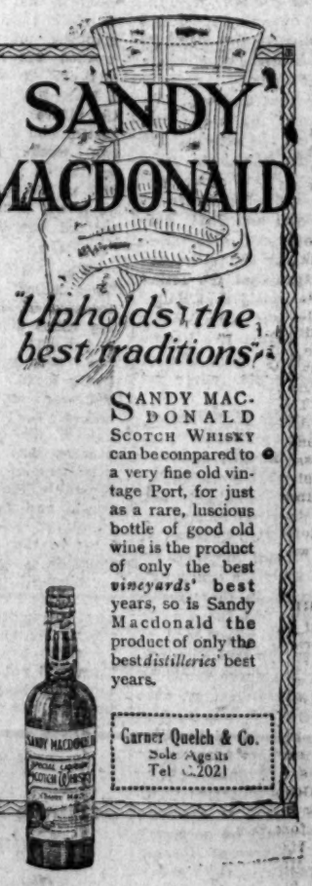

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French Wireless—News And Views

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, July 19.—The Bey of Tunis today visited the National Factories at Sevres where he was presented with a porcelain vase. He then visited the Chateau of Versailles.

Wireless communication has been established between France and St. Pierre et Miquelon.

The newspapers announce that the wheat crop will be sufficient for the needs of France for the present year. The first Poitou crops are already being sold.

RENES OPTIMISTIC

M. Benes, the Czecho-Slovak Foreign Minister, has left Brussels on his return to Prague. Interviewed by Belgian journalists after a conversation with M. Jaspar, the Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Benes declared that the negotiations between the Allies were being continued in a friendly spirit and certain results had already been obtained. M. Benes said that he would be present at the forthcoming conference at Sinai to discuss the question of Hungarian finances and the Balkans question.

The Cologne correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt states that it is recognised in the British zone that resistance to the French is less rigorous than before, and adds that, if Britain pressed the German Government to abandon the policy of resistance, it would be a bitter pill but the German people would swallow it.

MORE PASSENGERS

Havas notes the very considerable increase in the number of German passengers on the trains, run by the Franco-Belgian Railway Regie, and says that it is particularly noticeable on the recently occupied Essen-Bochum-Dortmund line. At Bochum station, where the number of departures recently amounted to 300 to 500 a day, there were 1,350 departures and 1,542 arrivals on July 16.

In opposition to the crisis reported in the metallurgical industry, a resumption of importation of foreign minerals into the Ruhr is remarked. On Wednesday 138 waggons of minerals entered the occupied territory. The lack of money is hindering commercial transactions. The Municipality of Recklinghausen has dismissed 1,000 unemployed workers, whom it was employing on public works, owing to inability to pay them.

SHIPPING BETTER

The Navigation Office gives the following statistics of river traffic:

Since the end of February 207 barges of coal, totalling 191,431 tons, and 126 barges of coke, totalling 23,196 tons, have been despatched from Ludwigshafen to Alsace; 143 barges of coal (96,541 tons) have been despatched from Duesseldorf and 275 barges of coal (211,938 tons) have been despatched from various ports on the Rhine-Herne Canal.

A committee of the Socialist Party at Duesseldorf on July 15 passed a resolution condemning acts of sabotage, provocation by the Nationalists and the intrigues of the Separatists. The Communist demonstrations organised for July 29 will not be permitted in the occupied territory.

Statistics in the Bulletin of the Suez Canal, which is issued every ten years, show that the movement of Messageries Maritimes vessels and those of subsidiary companies in 1922 totalled 140 passages, representing a net tonnage of 587,000, as compared with 86 passages and a tonnage of 442,000 in 1921.

EMIGRATION PROBE

The initiative of the Italian Premier in calling an international conference to study the problem of emigration has now obtained the adhesion of all the States invited. The proposed conference, the principal aim of which is to establish an international emigration convention, will be held in Rome in February or March, 1924.

According to documents produced in the case of the assassination of Vorowsky, M. Polenine, the Secretary of the Russian Red Cross at Geneva, is alleged to have admitted that he furnished funds to Conradi and to have declared that he would himself have killed Vorowsky if Conradi had failed. The case will be tried in September at Lausanne. The Committee of Administration of the Russian Colony at Belgrade has sent to Lausanne an appeal to the Swiss people in the name of several thousands of Russian refugees begging them to hear their voices in defence of Conradi whose act was a reply to the murder of thousands of innocent people.

AID GREEKS

The Council of the League of Nations has informed the Greek Government that the pledges offered by it appear sufficient to guarantee the issue of the projected loan for Greek refugees from Asia Minor and that the Council is inclined to give its assistance always on condition that the Greek Government succeeds in reaching an agreement with Greek and foreign bankers for the issue of this loan.

DANTZIG MONEY

The Free Town of Dantzig has submitted to the Financial Committee of the League of Nations a plan for the reform of the currency system in Dantzig which provides for the replacing of the mark as the monetary unit by the florin. The plan also provides for the creation of a bank of issue of an autonomous character, which would oppose inflation. From the day of the enforcement of the new currency regulations the German mark would be treated as foreign money.

Road and communications work on the Ivory Coast has been actively carried on. Another canal, continuing the preceding one to the west, has been completed, with the result that it is now possible to go by boat from Grand Bassam to Fresco along a 200 kilometre waterway. The Haute Volga Railway is being actively pushed northwards.

Straits Base Plan Is Hotly Attacked In British House

(Continued from Page 1)

that the charge that we were guilty of sharp practice was ridiculous.

Mr. F. G. Penny, Conservative Member for Kingston-upon-Thames, supporting the scheme, suggested that as the base at Hongkong was no longer needed lands and buildings there should be sold and the money devoted to the Singapore scheme.

Mr. L. C. M. S. Amery, the First Lord of the Admiralty, replying said that the meridian 110 in the Washington Treaty was chosen solely to make it clear that Singapore was outside the zone of non-action. He pointed out that Japan and the United States were carrying out similar works.

The First Lord contended that Britain had voluntarily denied herself the use of the base at Hongkong and had retired a further 1,500 miles in order to make it perfectly clear that there was nothing further out of her thoughts than aggression against Japan or domination of the East. Responsible opinion in Japan realised that this policy was purely for her own defence. Singapore was useless for offence but ideal for defence.

All we wanted was to be in a position ten years hence again to keep, if we desired, two or three capital-ships in the Far East and give the main fleet a reasonable measure of mobility. He saw no reason whatever why the Admiralty estimates of £10,000,000 need be exceeded, and, finally, declared that the Admiralty staff was convinced that this was the soundest and most economical way of ensuring the defence of the Empire.

The estimates were ultimately adopted after the closure of the debate by 217 votes to 130.

Cotton Planters Seek Loan In N. Y.

(Reuter's Service)

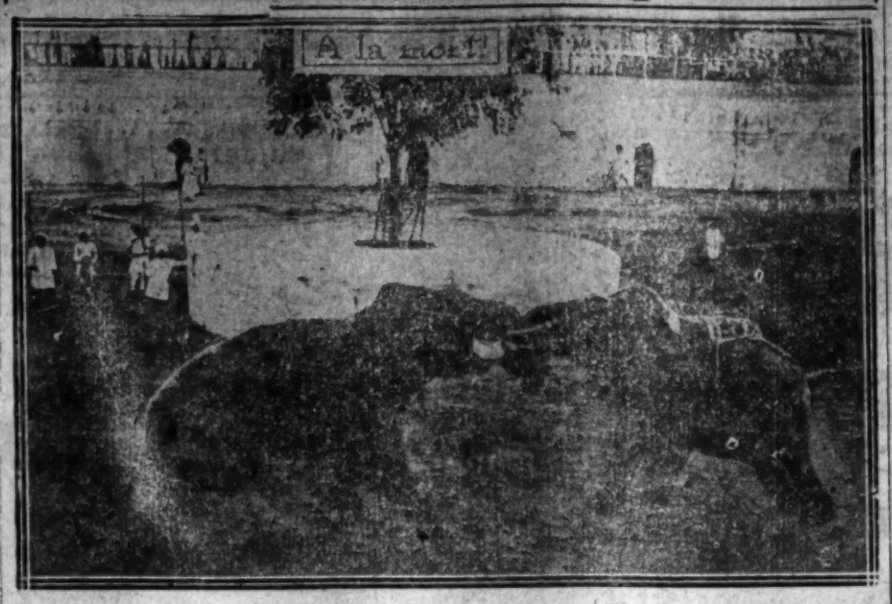
New York, July 20.—A representative from the bureau of the Cotton Association, comprising 30,000 Texan planters, is at present in New York for the purpose of arranging a loan of $40,000,000 with a view to financing a co-operative effort at marketing 250,000 bales of cotton.

Canadian Wheat Crop 500,000,000 Bushels This Year

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 19.—The Canadian wheat crop is officially estimated at 500,000,000 bushels, which is 100,000,000 bushels higher than last year's high record.

Elephants Stage Duel To The Death



ONE of the rarest photographs ever received in this country shows two bull elephants, with huge tusks, engaged in a battle to the death in which the bull on the right was killed. The terrible affray was staged in India for the entertainment of the Governor of Madras.

Now Have Cable Addresses Of American Firms

The office of the American Commercial Attache is just in receipt of a copy of "Marconi's International Directory of Cable addresses, 1922." Numerous requests have been made at this office in the past for the cable addresses of American firms which we were unable to furnish. This Cable Address Directory is considered a valuable asset to our Commercial Library, and a cordial invitation is extended to business men in Shanghai to make use of it.

Feng To Go On With Christian Work In Army

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, July 16.—General Feng Yu-hsiang has again summoned the leading Chinese pastors of the American and British missions in Hankow as well as Y.M.C.A. secretaries to assist him in the work of Christianising his soldiers. He has scheduled a summer conference for his troops at Nanyuan, where religious lectures and recreations will be conducted for the benefit of his men.

The call seems to have met with a tardy response as few of those invited are at all anxious to go. The recent part played, by the Christian General in the conspiracy against Li Yuan-hung, a native of Hupeh, seems to have caused much unfavorable opinion on General Feng.

New Carlton 'Roof' Will Open Tonight If Weather Is Fair

If the Weather Man will relent, and indications last night were that he had attained a happier frame of mind, the roof garden at the New Carlton Cafe will be opened tonight.

The program will include numbers by all of the present big corps of Carlton entertainers.

Coal Miners Vote To Keep Up Strike

(Reuter's Service)

Sydney, Nova Scotia, July 19.—Four thousand coal miners today voted in favor of continuance of the strike in defiance of the cancellation of their charter by the United Mineworkers of America following their refusal to comply with an order to call off the strike.

RELIEF BODY WILL INSPECT REFUGEE HOMES

Make Appeal For Funds For Many Russians Here

Members of the Shanghai Refugee Advisory Committee will meet at the Palace Hotel at 9:30 o'clock on Sunday morning preparatory to making an inspection of the actual conditions under which Russian refugees now in Shanghai are living. All Shanghailanders who are interested in the work of the relief committee are invited to accompany them on their inspection trip.

The Committee held a meeting on Thursday afternoon when a general appeal was sent out for subscriptions to help to give one meal a day to refugees here. The subject of repatriation was first taken up and details of correspondence with Chinese and Soviet authorities submitted. No definite replies have been received as yet.

The refugee problem and the aims of the Advisory Committee have also been laid before the Municipal Council, but that body has expressed itself as unable to act in the matter, being under the direction of the Consular Body, but agreed to receive and transmit to the Consular Body a letter from the Committee.

The matter of the immediate relief of the refugees awaiting repatriation must receive instant attention, for it was stated at this meeting that the present rooms for the Community Kitchen would soon be unavailable and other quarters must be secured, as well as a minimum of $1,000 a month for its support.

Five hundred and forty-three meals were served there yesterday. The maternity aid sub-committee has added to its funds since last week and arrangements have been made for a weekly sewing circle at the house of Miss Olsen, 170 Bubbling Well Road, on Tuesdays from four to six when old garments which can be made over into baby clothes or new material for the same will be gratefully received and sorted out by ladies interested in this work.

The sewing will be done by Russian women. The godown in Paoting Road which has been kindly placed at the disposal of this committee is being partitioned off into family quarters, and a central stove will be installed for hot water. The refugees housed here will furnish their own food.

The all-important subject of finance then received attention, and it was announced that Mr. A. E. Lockyer had consented to act as Hon. Treasurer and that contributions and monthly subscriptions could be sent to him, care of Messrs. Alex Ross & Co., 12 Hankow Road. Funds may be marked for the soup kitchen, maternity relief, housing, clothing and general relief, or for repatriation.

It is emphasised that the main efforts of the committee will be devoted to repatriation, but that in the meantime many of the refugees are absolutely dependent upon the people of Shanghai for their very existence. They must be roughly housed and simply fed for the present if they are to survive to be repatriated. No elaborate relief is contemplated, only the rudest shelter and one meal a day which will keep body and soul together.

Do You Want To Know

THE WOMEN MEN LOVE

PACT RENEWED

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, July 20.—France and the United States have renewed their Arbitration Treaty for five years.

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during the hot months of the year by keeping the system clean and the blood cool. Used occasionally when needed they dispel constipation, aid the liver, banish biliousness and sick headaches, prevent diarrhoea and dysentery.

Dealers everywhere sell Pinkettes, or post free, 60 cents per vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road Shanghai.

New Carlton Cafe

MISS AMIE MAYNARD'S normous success in here JAPANESE DANCE in which she is assisted by the four JAPANESE ARTISTS has compelled us to continue this Dance until Sunday Night.

MISS AIDA KAWAKAMI, the beautiful and talented Japanese Dancer, is an added attraction in the "Apache Dance," continuing also until Sunday Night.

MISS EFFIE BURTON and Mr. ADAMS are entertainers par excellence and have become known as the "Shanghai Favorites"

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Reservations taken now for Tonight's Dinner De Luxe.

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F53

STATES CANNOT BAR GERMAN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Supreme Court Holds Teaching Of Language Is Inviolate In Peace Time

Washington, D. C.—The Supreme Court decided in cases brought from Nebraska, Iowa and Ohio, that States have no right or adequate reason to prevent the teaching of the German language in the private, denominational, parochial and public schools in peace times. Justice McReynolds delivered the opinion. Justice Holmes wrote a dissent, Justice Sutherland concurring.

While the court held that the desire of State Legislatures to foster a homogeneous people with American ideals was commendable in view of unfortunate experiences in the world war, it ruled that the means adopted in some States exceeded the limitations upon the powers of the States, and conflicted with the rights of people desiring to learn the German language.

The principal decision in these cases was one of Robert T. Meyer, plaintiff in error, vs. State of Nebraska. Meyer was tried and convicted in the district Court of Hamilton county on the charge that on May 25, 1920, while an instructor in a parochial school he unlawfully taught the German language to a ten-year-old child who had not passed the eighth grade.

The information was based on an act of the State of Nebraska forbidding the teaching of any language but English in private, denominational, parochial or public schools. The Nebraskan Supreme Court affirmed the conviction and Meyer brought the case to the Supreme Court on a writ of error.

"The problem for our determination," said the Supreme Court decision, "is whether the statute as construed and applied unreasonably infringes the liberty guaranteed the plaintiff in error by the Fourteenth Amendment. 'No State . . . shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law.'

"While this court has not attempted to define with exactness the liberty thus guaranteed, the term has received much consideration and some of the included things have been definitely stated. Without a doubt it denotes not merely freedom from bodily restraint but also the right of the individual to contract, to engage in any one of the common occupations of life, to acquire useful knowledge, to marry, establish a home and bring up children, to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience and generally to enjoy those privileges long recognised at common law as essential to the orderly pursuit of happiness by free men.

"The established doctrine is that this liberty may not be interfered with, under the guise of protecting the public interest, by legislative action which is arbitrary or without reasonable relation to some purpose within the competency of the State to effect. Determination by the Legislature of what constitutes proper exercise of police power is not final or conclusive, but is subject to supervision by the courts."

Gov. Chao And General Tsai In Fight For Hunan

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, July 17.—The smoldering fire of the Hunan political horizon burst into flames when Governor Chao Heng-ti openly issued a proclamation denouncing the unlawful usurpation of Western Hunan districts by General Tsai Chu-yao, a progressive Kuomintang man who has been championing the anti-Chao movement.

The declaration was presented by Governor Chao to the Hunan Provincial Assembly on July 13 with the request that martial law be proclaimed in Hunan, while General Tsai Chu-yao is outlawed. This marks the beginning of an inevitable open conflict, and the very fundamental point of whether Chao Heng-ti should remain in his post or some other man better affiliated with Hunan interests should be installed in his place, is now brought to the fore.

Detained Steamer Allowed To Proceed

(Reuter's Service)

Boston, July 20.—A conference between Customs and Treasury officials, the captain of the coast-guard cutter Ossipee and the counsel of the Captain of the Kaduskak, the British steamer which was seized and detained yesterday, decided that the Kaduskak had been illegally detained. The schooner has now proceeded to St. Pierre, but the captain has deposited $3,000 bail against reappearance before the court on August 18.

MUTT & JEFF — Mutt'll Save Money If He Listen To Jeff — By Bud Fisher

(Copyright 1923 By H. C. Fisher, Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off).

MUTT'S GETTING GENEROUS IN HIS OLD AGE: HE SLIPPED ME THIS CIGAR AND TOLD ME TO ENJOY A REAL SMOKE.
HE SAYS THIS IS HIS FAVORITE BRAND AND HE WANTS MY OPINION.
?
NICE SMOKE, EH, JEFF?
LISTEN, I'M GONNA TELL YOU SOMETHING THAT WILL MAKE YOU GRATEFUL TO ME:
I KNOW A PLACE AROUND THE CORNER WHERE YOU CAN GET CIGARS EVEN CHEAPER THAN THESE.
Fisher

News Brevities

An association has been formed in Woosung, according to the Chinese press, the purpose of which will be to save the lives of drowning people and go to the assistance of vessels in the vicinity that may be in distress.

* * *

Mr. T. M. Knight was a passenger for Hongkong on the President McKinley yesterday.

* * *

Mr. William Katz is sailing for San Francisco on the President Lincoln tomorrow to remain for an indefinite period.

* * *

Announcement is made of the forthcoming marriage of Mr. Louis Victor Coates, of the Customs service, Tientsin, and Mrs. Ressia Chepaloff, widow, also of Tientsin.

* * *

Messrs. Mortimer Reid and Slee, secretaries for the Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd., announce that the rubber harvested on the estate for the month of June was 7,317 pounds.

* * *

For being drunk and disorderly and creating a disturbance on North Szechuen Road Thursday night, two Russians, J. Taipkins and R. Moohamedsianoff, were sentenced to five days' imprisonment each yesterday by the Mixed Court.

* * *

The Rev. W. H. Warren, of Hangchow, will preach tomorrow morning at the 11 o'clock service of the Shanghai Free Christian Church.

* * *

Following the departure of Mr. T. Funatsu to Mukden and pending the arrival of Mr. S. Yada, the new Japanese Consul-General, the Vice-Consul, Mr. J. Noda, will be in charge of the local consulate. Mr. Funatsu was guest of honor of Gen. Ho Feng-ling and Mr. Hsu Yuan, and tomorrow local Chinese and Japanese journalists will give a tiffin in his honor.

* * *

In response to a telegram sent by St. Andrew's Society on the occasion of the King's Birthday, the following message has been received by the President, through H. M. Consul-General:—"By command of the King, His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has requested me to express to you and to the members of the Shanghai branch of the St. Andrew's Society His Majesty's sincere thanks for your kind greetings on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday."

* * *

Among the passengers sailing for Hongkong on the President McKinley include Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Moysey, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. B. Cottell, Mr. Ma Joe Sing of Wing On, Mr. Siu Ying Chow, millionaire of Macao, Mr. Lim Que of Victoria, Mr. W. K. Ho of Hongkong, and Mr. Locey Pa Sang, compradore of Struthers and Barry, Hongkong.

Bandit Chieftain Holding Priest Reported Killed

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, July 16.—Regarding the capture of Father P. A. Melotto by Hupeh bandits, General Hsiao Yao-nan has received several reports from the commanders whom he has ordered to work for the release of the captive. One report from General Pan Shou-tseng states that the bandits, now camping between Miyanghsien and Tungpehhsien, are divided into several groups, and the purpose of their operations is to divert the attention of government troops by thus spreading into a wider territory. Father Melotto has been carried farther away from the railway line to the east by the bandit chieftains.

Negotiations between government representatives and the outlaws are proceeding, and every possible effort is being made to have the Italian priest released at an early date. Besides, all troops have been strictly instructed to be on the lookout, lest the bandits might attack the Hupeh border districts.

A second report from General Pan's subordinate commander says that the party of investigators and negotiators accompanied by the magistrate of Suihsien sent out to approach the bandit chiefs arrived at the stronghold of the bandits only to find the whole place evacuated. The bandits shifted to Tungpehhsien and Kuchong, and their whereabouts are unknown.

Lay Lao-yao, the bandit chief, is reported to have been shot dead by the troops, according to the same authority. He was hit by two bullets during one engagement where his followers on account of shortage of arms were defeated chased away. Bandits are continuing their operations at night in the districts of Yingshan, Yikiakow and Hsintien, where they kidnapped the country men and hold them up as "tickets" for ransoms. It appears that they are collecting a pretty good revenue out of their work at night. Government troops have been ordered to follow up their trail and to spare no efforts to get them arrested.

Hankow, July 20.—The first communication directed to the Mission here was received from Father Malotto this week. This was in the form of a postcard dated the 10th inst. with the Miyang postmark of the 14th.

In this Father Malotto states that he is at Miyang but does not know where the town is as the band is in the country. He acknowledges the receipt of a parcel of clothes and other necessities, the first he has received while he has been in captivity (though the native authorities said that the former parcels were being delivered).

The captive continues that he is being held by a band of bandits 2,000 strong, of these about 200 bear arms. They hold about 500 boys from wealthy families for whom they are demanding ransoms. Father Malotto mentions that he has heard that two foreigners are in the vicinity trying to negotiate his release. He is hopeful that this will meet with success as the bandits may sanction this in return for not being attacked by the troops.

"I am in the hands of devils, at least little less than devils," writes the priest, "but I am in good health as I am strong enough to eat what is put in front of me. I sleep soundly at night for I have to walk a good deal during the day."

Father Lozza who has been sent up by the mission to cooperate with the military authorities to obtain the release of Father Malotto is at Miyang. The post card was sent to him and was placed in the post for transmission to Hankow. A small officer of General Pang's forces which are dealing with the bandits called on the mission here recently and stated that according to information received by them the bandits intend going in the direction of Nanyang in the south of Honan.

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Details Of How Gunboat Wrecked Three Vessels

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, July 17.—Tremendous loss of life and ships was narrowly averted last Saturday evening at Ichang, when the French gunboat Craonne tore loose from her moorings, and sheering off hopelessly in the current with anchor chains torn away, piled up against the Yungyang Maru and Tahung Maru, according to Captain Pellow of s.s. Pingwo, an eye-witness of the exciting collision on the Upper Yangtze, who came in port today.

There were a great many vessels in port at the time, the Craonne being the furthest up river in midstream where the current was at its swiftest. Below the Craonne, and out of her path had she come down eastern without veering, were the Yungyang Maru and the Tahung Maru, and slightly further over the s.s. Kwellee. Directly below these vessels were a Japanese river boat, H. M. S. Gnat, s.s. Tungting, Wanhsien, Pingwo, Alice Dollar, Mei Ren, J. S. S. Elcano, and a few Chinese and Japanese Ichang-Chungking river steamers besides a Japanese man-of-war.

NASTY NIGHT

The evening was pitch black with a steady downpour of rain making it impossible to see but a very little way into the darkness. The current which had been running at eight knots the day before, had fortunately eased up to six knots by Saturday afternoon. The Craonne which had been sheering off in the current against her anchors, first to one side and then the other, finally tore away from her anchors completely, and turning broadside in the stream started on her mad dash down the river.

The first ship to be struck was the Yungyang Maru and after smashing across her bows and creating severe damage the Craonne tore away and swung away into the Tahung Maru. The two ships unconstrainedly swept on down against the Tahung's cable, finally colliding with the Wanhsien. Each of these vessels had two anchors out and coming to the full length of their cables, they finally, with the Craonne hugged in between them, checked further progress of the gunboat down the river.

THREE TANGLED

Before they had come to rest, the three ships were swept by the Pingwo bumping her slightly without damage to Jardine's vessel. It is impossible for the Pingwo to extricate herself, however, as the damaged trio had crossed and settled directly above her anchors. Captain Pellow, of the Pingwo, was on his bridge at the time the Craonne started her journey, just had time to sheer off from the path off the coming boats and kept his ship safely on one side throughout the night, in spite of the fact that the Pingwo was in imminent danger till daybreak.

The Yungyang Maru and the Tahung Maru were badly damaged by the crash and will probably have to be put into drydock in Shanghai for repairs. The Craonne and the Wanhsien were badly broken up also, but the full extent of their damage is not yet known.

The Tungting which was adjacent to the French gunboat when she broke loose, had a very narrow escape as the war vessel swept by her hardly a hair's breadth away.

I. W. W. IN TROUBLE

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

New York, July 20.—More than 100 members of the Industrial Workers of the World, a radical organisation, left here today for Port Arthur, Texas, where the I.W.W. has come into conflict with the citizens of the town. Messages from San Francisco report that all the footloose members of the organisation there have also began stealing rides on freight trains with Port Arthur as their object. Three members of the I.W.W. at Port Arthur are reported to have been kidnapped and beaten up.

Portuguese Who Crossed Atlantic Plan World Flight

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 19.—It is learned from South America that the Portuguese airmen, MM. Coutinho and Cabral, who recently flew from Lisbon to Rio de Janeiro, are proposing a world flight from Lisbon via Japan and Newfoundland.

The scheme will be financed by the Portuguese Government but Brazil has been invited to participate and to provide a crew of the best Brazilian naval airmen.

Special Stamps Issued By Peking

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 17.—The Ministry of Finance has telegraphed to the Provinces saying that the special stamps in commemoration of the restoration of parliament have been sent to the provinces to a total value of $7,000,000. They had previously only been circulated in Peking and the near-by provinces. They were all of one and two cent value.

The Ministry in its wire says that they have the same uses as other revenue stamps and it requests the provinces to endeavor to put them into circulation.

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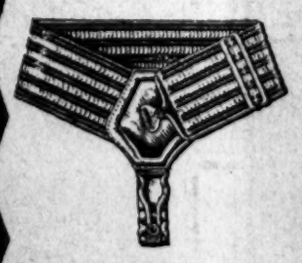

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at eleven p.m.

SHORT ORDERS—FIRST QUALITY DRINKS
GOOD JAZZ

IT'S NOT ALWAYS COMMON SENSE THAT COUNTS—SOMETIMES — IT'S THE UNCOMMON KIND

China Press Sports

AIR IS LIGHT, BUT SOME PEOPLE PUT ON MORE AIRS THAN THEY CAN CARRY

Gallopers To Have Some Strong Opposition If The Rain Ever Lets Up

Manager Gallop, of the Gallopers, announced yesterday that he had arranged a series of from twenty-one to twenty-seven games, starting from next Saturday. These games will include a series with the Peking Marines, Fort Mills or the Fifteenth Infantry at Tientsin, Keio University of Japan, and possible series with the civilian teams of Hankow and Tientsin.

All these games, of course, depend on the weather.

Immediately ahead there is nothing of promise except some practice contests with the Japanese teams—the Mitsuibishi and All Star outfits. A game with the latter is scheduled for today, and another game with the same team will be played Sunday, weather permitting. On Wednesday there will be a game with the Mitsuibishis, starting at five o'clock.

Starting July 28th, the Peking Marine Team will play a six game series with Shanghai, as follows:

Saturday, July 28th, 3.45 p.m.
Sunday, July 29th, 3.45 p.m.
Tuesday, July 31st, 4.30 p.m.
Thursday, Aug. 2nd, 4.30 p.m.
Saturday, Aug. 4th, 3.45 p.m.
Sunday, Aug. 5th, 3.45 p.m.

Negotiations are now under way, which it is hoped will bring the Fort Mills Team here for a six game series, starting August 11th and ending August 19. The Keio University team, one of Japan's best, is due for a six games series starting August 25 and ending September 1. If it is possible to do so, arrangements will be made to have Keio and Fort Mills here at the same time.

Financial obstacles may interfere with bringing Fort Mills, in which event the Tientsin 15th Infantry will get Fort Mills dates. If Fort Mills comes, the 15th Infantry series will be the last of the season, starting early September. The South Manchurian Railway Team from Dairen will also visit Shanghai, probably for not more than a three game series. This team is on a par with the Dai Mai team.

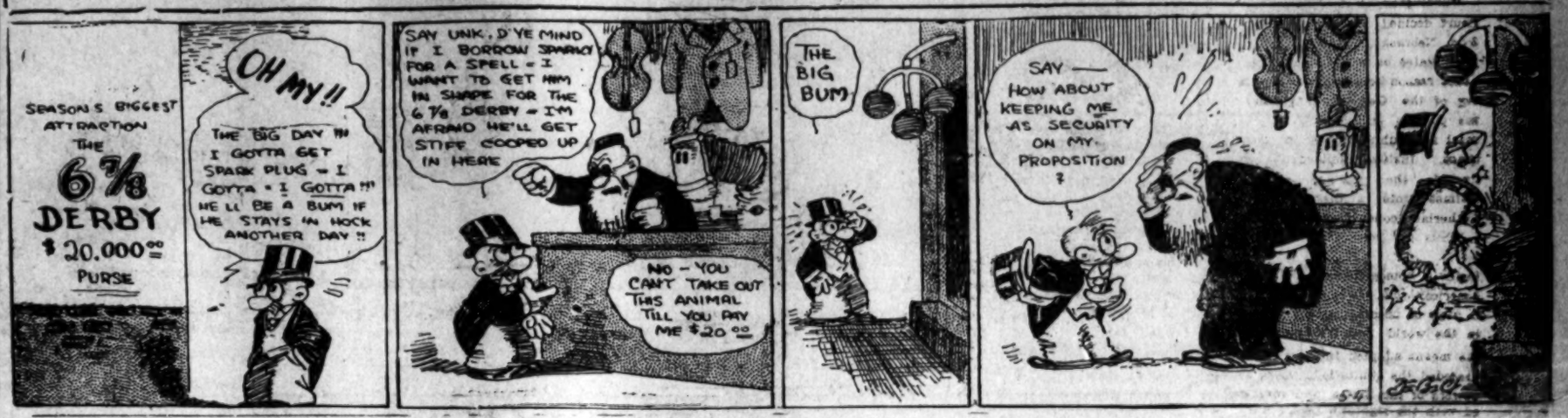
The Shanghai Team starting on July 28, has twenty-one to twenty seven hard games ahead and if rain holds off from now on Shanghai will have as fine baseball as can be put before the fans in any part of the Far East.

The team will be strengthened on August 1 by the acquisition of Bullard from Peking. He is a Harvard University pitcher, and authentic information received regarding Bullard is sufficient to guarantee that he is a twirler of the first order.

On Monday, July 23, the following players—Scott, E. C. Taylor, Wynn, Bullard, Weingarten, Cary Smith, Hirsh, Woll, Kingman, Thatch, Bills, Howland, C. L. Taylor, Posnecki, Wilhelmi, Bruce, Holliday and Farmer.—are requested to report at Eddie's cafe for Tiffin, to discuss signals plans, etc., for the coming games.

It was suggested that a series be arranged between the Civilian teams of Hankow, Tientsin and Shanghai, same to be played at Shanghai. The Shanghai manager is now communicating with the Tientsin and Hankow managers to find out if this would be possible. It is difficult to get civilians away from their respective cities for any great length of time, but it is hoped this may be accomplished.

BARNEY GOOGLE By Billy De Beck


SEASON'S BIGGEST ATTRACTION THE 6½ DERBY $20.000.00 PURSE
OH MY!!
THE BIG DAY IN I GOTTA GET SPARK PLUG - I GOTTA - I GOTTA!! HE'LL BE A BUM IF HE STAYS IN HOCK ANOTHER DAY!!
SAY UNK, D'YE MIND IF I BORROW SPARKY FOR A SPELL - I WANT TO GET HIM IN SHAPE FOR THE 6½ DERBY - I'M AFRAID HE'LL GET STIFF COOPED UP IN HERE
NO - YOU CAN'T TAKE OUT THIS ANIMAL TILL YOU PAY ME $20.00
THE BIG BUM
SAY — HOW ABOUT KEEPING ME AS SECURITY ON MY PROPOSITION ?

Hagen, Sarazen, Hutchison And Barnes

A QUARTETTE of great American golfers who were outplayed in the recent open championship at Inwood, Long Island, by the youthful "Bobby" Jones, of Atlanta.

YACHT VIOLET IS VICTOR AGAIN IN HARBOR RACE

Slack Wind Keeps Time Down; Cups To Go To Point Winners

The "Violet" was victor in the fourth harbor race of the Shanghai Yacht club. The wind was very slack with a flood tide. The wind was west by south, and was only 'force one' which is very slack. The course was up river round the H. M. S. Bee to port side back to the mark boat No. 1 which was anchored on the Pootung side of the river directly in front of the Public Gardens, then over around mark boat No. 2 which anchored in a direct line with the other mark boat only on the opposite side of the river near the Public Gardens. The boats went over this course twice before finishing.

The Oistos was first to cross the starting line but the Violet overtook her and passed the Bee ahead of her.

However, the Oistos was comfortably second but when they reached the second mark boat the Ella passed her by going between the mark boat and the Oistos but when she did so she touched the mark boat and was disqualified.

The Oistos completed the course although she was out of the race. The Haikuan was the fourth and last boat in the race but she did not finish the course. The Oistos and the Ella were very close together all the way but at the finish the Oistos gave a sensational spurt and went far ahead of her opponent.

The Violet was half a mile ahead all through the race and showed great style for she seemed to catch the puffs of wind that came to intervals just at the right time. It rained at intervals through the race although not enough to amount to anything, but it was a bad day for yacht racing as the wind was very feeble and unsteady so that most of the time was spent waiting for a breeze. Four boats were entered in the race, Violet, Oistos, Ella, and the Haikuan. The last named did not finish the course.

Here are the results:

1.—Violet, scratch, 6:16 12 sec., Commodore Byrne.
2.—Oistos, 11-2 min, 6:34 45 sec., Mr. F. Yates.
3.—Ella. 2 min., disqualified, Mr. H. E. Jones.
4.—Haikuan, (gave up) Mr. J. E. A. Harris.

Distance 3¼ miles Time 45 min 12 sec.

The Shanghai Yacht Club is awarding a cup to the yacht having the most points at the end of the season and the club is running the events in series with six races in each series. five of the races in the first have been finished while four have been completed in the second set. They give first place seven points, second five, third three and fourth two. So here's how they stand:

	1st series	2nd series
Violet	18	21
Haikuan	15	6
Oistos	19	14
Ella	21	12

S. M. Police Hold Weekly Swim, Polo Game Is Feature

The Shanghai Municipal Police held their weekly swim Thursday night at the Swimming Bath. The pool is reserved for the foreign Police every Thursday night when they turn out for a set.

water polo game or other aquatic sports. Thursday a team composed of police from the northern sports beat the south district team by 5-3. The goals for the north were scored by J. Hunter, H. O'Rourke, and W. Jones while H. Jefferson, W. Bishop and W. Moore did the scoring for the south team.

The game started about nine thirty o'clock and was exciting all the way through and the best team was not decided until the last half of the game was finished. Last Thursday the Police went down to defeat from the Engineers when the former were crippled by the loss of their best goalkeeper. Now they have issued a challenge for a return match but the date has not been

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LAWN BOWLERS TO PLAY TODAY FOR WALLACE CUP

Draw Held At Marine Engineers' Institute; Three Teams To Roll

The draw for the Wallace Cup Competition, which will be played this afternoon, took place Thursday at the Marine Engineers' Institute, and resulted as follows:

At Recreation Club Green.

L. B. C.:—J. Munro (skip), C. W. Porter, D. Carter and J. McGavin v. Y. L. B. C.: R. C. Aitkenhead (skip), F. Lloyd, R. Peden and J. Tweedlie.

Y. L. B. C.:—J. Tomlinson (skip), G. Hall, A. C. Havtorn and F. Ferrier v. J. G. C.:—G. B. Stormes (skip), W. S. Featherstonhaugh, A. E. Hayward and M. Gibson.

At Wayside Park

L. B. C.:—G. L. Campbell (skip), H. G. Wright, W. A. Turnbull and W. Gerrard v. S. R. C.:—J. Show (skip), R. P. Phillips, S. Marks and C. Thompson.

L. B. C.:—G. Dunlop (skip), A. D. Bell, J. M. Robertson and F. L. Marshall v. J. G. C.:—D. McAlister (skip), P. B. Critchley, C. Amner and A. A. Whyte.

At Hongkew Park.

L. B. C.:—A. W. McCallum (skip), F. C. Banham, P. M. Scott and J. G. Irvine v. S. R. C.:—H. Veitch (skip), R. Bowerman, P. W. Reeves and T. Main.

S. R. C.:—T. Poignand (skip), H. E. Peck, B. Anderton and S. C. Young v. Y. L. B. C.:—G. McMurdo (skip), J. M. Smith, J. E. Harvey and A. Sharp.

At Lawn Bowls Club Green

Y. L. B. C.:—A. A. Malcolm (skip), W. T. Bisset, T. P. Cranston and G. Johnston v. J. G. C.:—C. Richards (skip), N. Harrison, G. Sherman and J. Ross.

S. R. C.:—G. H. Ackerman (skip), A. Eek, J. E. Wheeler and T. Veitch v. J. G. C.:—J. Ross Young (skip), J. R. Milligan, S. Berry and B. Selvey.

Reserves

Y. L. B. C.:—L. H. Turner, D. Ramsay, G. E. Marshall, A. Robson A. G. Raitt and H. Roebuck.

L. B. C.:—J. Burtwell, N. Oakes, A. Habecost, F. Large, D. M. Graham, Capt. Butland, J. Jolly-Davis and A. J. Stokes.

S. R. C.:—A. J. Brown, W. Tomlinson, F. Pecozzi, A. Spiers and J. Keefe.

J. G. C.:—T. Goodman, E. M. Frith, H. Chapman, and G. Manwaring.

All games will begin at 4 o'clock.

NEW RACE CLUB

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, July 19.—A syndicate of 20 promoters have subscribed $1,000,000 to form a company to establish an International Race Club at Aberdeen.

WALLACE BATES BEATS JAPANESE IN TENNIS PLAY

Californian, Here Last Year, Defeats Fukuda At Longwood

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Boston, July 20.—Wallace Bates, former Pacific Coast champion, today eliminated Fukuda of Japan, at Longwood, 6-3, 6-2 and 7-5. The Japanese was puzzled by the Californian's wonderfully controlled speed and lost five straight games before he was able to solve Bates' drive in the first set.

Kashio of Japan defeated Josiah Wheelwright of Boston 6-2, 6-0 and 6-1.

Fukuda and Shimizu face R. M. Williams of Bryn Mawr and N. N. Niles of Boston on the fourth round of the doubles tomorrow.

Wallace Bates was seen in action in Shanghai some time ago with the University of California tennis team.

Australia Wants To See Tennis Stars

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, July 19.—It is reported that the Australian Lawn Tennis Council is inviting America, France, including Mlle Lenglen, and Britain or Spain to send teams to Australia during the coming season. The Council offers half the profits or all expenses whichever is greater.

RIFLEMEN HOLD FIRST SHOOT FOR JULY TROPHIES

More Than Sixty Competitors Take Part, Conditions Good

The first competition for the July cup took place Thursday from 6 to 9 a.m. and continued from 4 to 6 p.m. Range Bisley 300 yds. one sighter and ten scoring shots. The weather conditions were good and some good scores were registered. Following are the results: There were over sixty competitors.

"A1" CLASS

(a)—J. R. Main 49, J. Rebsamen 48, A. M. Collaco 46, J. S. Chen 46, C. Reeves 46, A. W. Slater 46, W. T. Rose 44, R. I. Ito 44, C. G. Hoh 44, C. M. Sequeira 44, G. M. Neal 43, F. E. Hodges 43, T. S. Parry 43, S. A. Ransom 43, C. Luthy 43, K. D. Chen 43, B. S. Jenkins 42, Y. C. Waung 42, A. H. Swan 41, W. O. Lancaster 41, L. K. Taylor 40

"A" CLASS

(b)—N. S. Li 47, E. W. Burgess 45, A. E. Ongetta 44, H. W. Lambert 44, O. Erzinger 44, D. M. Liang 43, G. H. G. Caulton 43, H. G. Mende 42, R. H. Ballock 41, A. L. Mottu 40, M. Tsukasaki 38, A. T. Cooper 38, H. J. Cardner 37, Z. S. Hoo 36, E. W. Elmer 33.

"B" CLASS

(b)—A. F. Gomes 46, C. S. Kemp 43, D. Levy 41, H. Tobias 41, J. D. Baldwin 41, D. Leighton 39, G. Archer 39, F. Schaer 36, D. K. Wong 21.

"C" CLASS

(b)—R. W. Burton 44, H. Collaco 42, T. W. Mitchell 41, A. C. Godby 41, E. L. Boyde 41, W. E. Nops 41, Wm. Hou 49, F. M. Cruz 37, R. Joseph 37, C. H. Liu 36, F. X. Diniz 36, J. J. Gaffney 31.

"D" CLASS

(c)—T. Fujii 35, L. K. Chu 33, S. Matsushita 33, K. T. Doo 33, V. Y. Chung 30, J. Collaco 14, A. A. Britto 9.

(a) Winner of spoon and 2nd leg on cup.

(b) Winner of spoon and 1st leg on cup.

(c) Winner of spoon and 3rd leg on cup.

Members are reminded that the second competition will take place on Tuesday, July 24 from 6 to 8.30 a.m. Range-Bisley 500 yds. one sighter and ten scoring shots.

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The Chaos In China

Armed Intervention

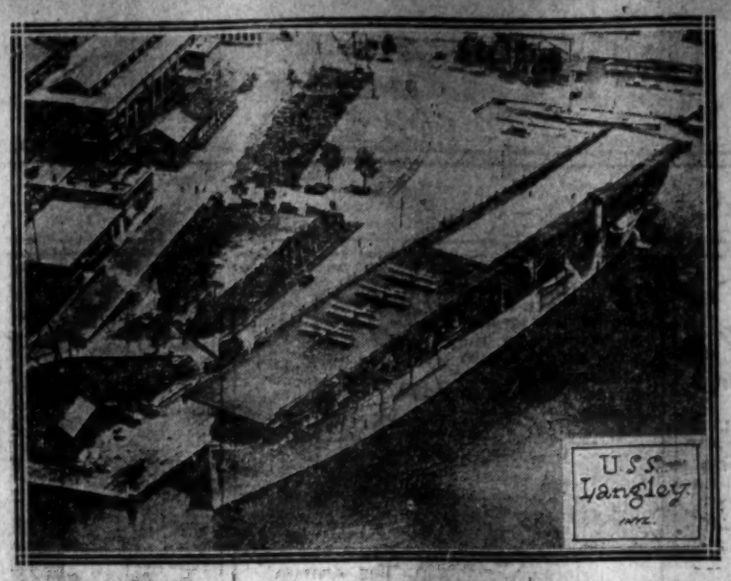
When the Powers at the Washington Conference agreed to "respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China" they committed an act of polite hypocrisy, says the Peking and Tientsin Times. Like Nelson, they put the blind eye to the telescope and declined to notice the contractual obligations regarding control of Customs, Salt, and Communications revenues, though they did not ignore them when discussing the withdrawal of the foreign Postal agencies and other kindred questions. They also with fine courtesy overlooked those domestic shortcomings which refute the suggestion that China fulfils all the requirements of a Sovereign State as described by legal authorities. It is scarcely necessary, however, to labor the point, for the present disorder in China, the peril to world peace that it undoubtedly creates, and the insecurity to foreign life and property of which the Lincheng affair was merely one instance, would afford full moral and legal justification for foreign intervention, whatever China's real status may be. One has only to glance through authoritative text-books on International Law to appreciate the host of precedents, as frequent in American policy as in that of any other State, and relating to the Far East in many cases, that may be quoted in support of the case for intervention. Many of the older instances, admittedly, present a mixture of motives with imperialistic tendencies as pronounced as any, and it may be argued that we are dealing now with a new time and new principles. What aggression or religious feeling impelled in bygone generations, however, a broader and less ignoble spirit urges in the altered world conditions of today. The world has become so much smaller as the result of the remarkable development of means of communications, and its economic systems are becoming so intimately linked, that political frontiers have been deprived of much of their old meaning. The Covenant of the League of Nations is an expression of the deepening realisation of an international community of interest. No State nowadays can live to itself alone, and where one suffers all suffer in varying degrees. The Chinese themselves cannot but admit the amplitude of precedents and the abundance of pretexts which the foreign Powers could produce in justification of intervention in this country's affairs.

Intervention embraces many courses of infinitely different degree, of which the action taken as the result of the Boxer outrages may be taken as one extreme, and the presentation of "advice," tricked out in all the frills and furbelows and distinguished considerations of super-polite diplomacy, the other. It is manifest that the Powers must interfere in a decidedly more drastic manner than implied in the tendering of recommendations, to be taken or left, according to the disposition of the beneficiary. But whatever course is taken which exceeds that in purposefulness must be given the most careful consideration. Armed intervention, whilst it is the last and most desperate of all resources, may be discussed first, though more properly it should be reached only by a process of elimination of the less dangerous and costly devices. There seems to be a considerable amount of apprehension in the minds of those who have thought about this step as to the attitude the Chinese people would assume, and it is probable that many have been appalled by the fear that it would arouse the masses into violent hostility, and not only impede if not definitely frustrate the immediate aim, but immensely aggravate the general chaos. We believe that such a fear is wholly misplaced, and that the Chinese people themselves are the most negligible factor in the whole situation. The invasions and conquests of previous centuries left the masses of the population utterly unmoved and indifferent, and what resistance the invaders encountered emanated from the forces supported by, and in turn supporting, the existing Dynasty or Government. The Chinese have demonstrated in their history that they can rage and destroy mightily, but the great upheavals of their race have almost entirely resulted from purely domestic impulses. The Boxers and Imperial troops opposed the foreign expedition which relieved the Legations, but the foreign troops encountered no serious obstruction from the populace not belonging to the Boxer societies. And it is stated by those qualified to speak that the anti-foreign feeling engendered by the Court and the Boxers not only disappeared after the intervention, but was succeeded by an attitude of profound respect, doubtless largely compounded of fear. The innate characteristics of non-resistance which have accounted for so much in the chequered history of the Chinese people are the same to-day as they were a thousand years ago. We question whether a foreign expedition in the immediate future would have to meet even the same degree of resistance as the Boxer Expedition encountered twenty odd years ago, for the Tuchuns would in all probability flee from the wrath of the foreigner, and leave their levies leaderless. Two or three Divisions of foreign troops equipped with the most modern modern war machinery, tanks, aircraft, etc., would overwhelm such opposition as might be offered by the undisciplined and spiritless coolie hordes which constitute the Chinese Army. A few months would be sufficient to establish full control of the capitals of the more readily accessible provinces, though the more distant provinces would present difficult problems which would take greater time to solve.

But it is one thing to get well into a country and another to get well out, as Napoleon experienced in his Russian campaign. We should have to depend upon the co-operation of the best elements in the country in reconstructing the things that the expedition would have shattered, and it would be necessary also to provide for certain safeguards against the immediate dissolution or ejection from office of a Government placed in office under our protection, and for other temporary assistance, financial and administrative, in the settlement of the enormous problems that would have to be solved. It might mean even a period of tutelage of five years or more, and through it all there would have to be demonstrated the most unequivocal honesty of motive, and a transparent sincerity of purpose. Chinese co-operation would be either withheld or worthless if there existed any considerable doubt about the purity of our motives. Assuming then, that armed intervention is militarily practicable, and that it would ensure speedy results with but slight sacrifices, we have still to assure ourselves that there is a unity of unselfish aim. It is upon this reef that the whole project is threatened with shipwreck, however safely it might steer through other perils. We must take it for granted that the Western Powers would not attempt to exclude Japan from their counsels in considering any such step as armed intervention, and that, assuming they took the initiative, they would pay due deference to Japan's position. We imagine that if the Tokio Goverment decided that circumstances required its participation in the enterprise Japan, in common with the other Powers, would be required to sign a most definite self-denying ordinance. Whether the Western Powers would be satisfied with the signature of such a document, or would believe the Chinese themselves would be satisfied, after the history of the Siberian Expedition, is a question about which grave doubt may well be expressed.

The Japanese Army would still be in Eastern Siberia today but for the changed conditions of which the resurrection of Russian military power was the most potent, though Japanese aims in that territory were mostly economic and only in a relatively minor degree strategic or political, and the Army was intended to be used as a means of pressure to gain those ends rather than as a permanent occupation force. What is most probable, however, is that Japan would resist all overtures looking to her co-operation in foreign intervention in this country at the initative of the Western Powers. There has been considerable evidence since the outcry among foreigners regarding the Lincheng outrage, of a tendency on that part of the Japanese to persuade the Chinese that the Japanese Codlin and not the Western Short is the true friend of China. Side by side with this inferential opposition to Western action, there have been signs of the exhaustion of Japan's patience with conditions in this country, and of the rise of a menacing temper as the result of the boycott and its hostile manifestations. The Washington Conference, as we have repeatedly emphasised, did not solve the fundamental problems of the Far East, nor did it essentially improve the unfriendly relations between Japan and the United States. It succeeded in contriving an armistice in Naval construction, in assisting this country to solve certain vexed questions of much moment such as the restitution of Kiaochow, and in removing the immediate danger of a terrible war. But it did not go any farther than that. The Wireless controversy demonstrate that the fires are still warmly smouldering below the surface, the restoration of the immigration issue by the Japanese Ambassador to Washington shows that this familiar instrument is still held handy, and the Singapore base agitation indicates that apprehension has not diminished. The deeper issues, indeed, which are still unsolved, render any idea of full and cordial co-operation between the Western Powers and Japan in the solution of the greatest problem of the Far East at this juncture extremely improbable.

Airplane Carrier In Washington



THE U. S. S. Langley, the U. S. Navy's only airplane carrier, is shown at her dock in Washington, D. C. She is the largest vessel ever to go up the Potomac River as far as the capital.

United States Selects Yachts To Defend Cup

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 14.—The American team of six-meter yachts that will represent the United States in defense of the British-American Cup on the solent in August was selected today. The four boats are: J. F. Bermingham's Lea, C. D. Mallory's Clytie, Commodore W. A. W. Stewart's Hawk, and H. B. Plant's Ingomar.

The Lea and Clytie were members of last year's victorious team and Hawk and Ingomar were especially built as candidates for this year. The selections were made after the third of the elimination trials off Oyster Bay.

Would Have League Assist In World-Wide Relief Work

Rome, May 15.—Senator, G. Giraolo, President of the Italian Red Cross, with the object of giving prompt relief to people visited by calamities has drawn up a plan for the foundation of an International Institution for this purpose by all the States. It has no relation with politics, races or religions.

The proposition has already been adopted by the Tenth Conference of the Red Cross. At the political and economic Conference at Genoa it was unanimously decided to submit it to the League of Nations. The Council of the League decided to submit it to the League Assembly.

Senator Giraolo's plan contains the following points:

The States of the League of Nations engage to found in one year an International Institution for the relief and assistance of people visited by calamities in consequence of war, cataclysms of nature, epidemics and famine.

Each State has the right to share in this agreement for the protection of all people so treatened or suffering.

The Institution has for its organs of execution the Red Cross Societies of all the world, organised for such a task as an International Army of Relief.

Each State shall establish in its own central institution a fund to be at the free disposition of the International Committee of the Red Cross, for employing it either in that state, or in other territory in which relief is necessary.

The annual contribution of each adherent State shall be fixed according the number of its inhabitants, its territory and the extent of its finances.

Contributions shall be reduced for States which have a depreciated currency so as to call only the strict minimum indispensable for its admission to the Institution.

The contributions of the various States shall be employed for the organisation, and for the reserves of the Army of Relief. The general organisation shall be subject to the approbation of the League of Nations. The general business shall be managed by the International Committee of the Red Cross at Geneva.

This committee shall call the Conferences of the National Societies at which shall be arranged the rules for the distribution of funds, the formation of personnel, the use of material, the relief which in each State must be given according to the historic circumstances of the people and their calamities, and the co-ordinations of the institution.

Each National Red Cross Society is an executive instrument of the International Institution, not only in its own State, but according to general directions, in the zone of bordering States, that may be assigned to it.

Each National Red Cross Society shall dispose of the annual contribution of the adherent States, a yearly proportioned sum according to the preparations the Society must make for each kind of possible calamity and according to the extent of the territories entrusted to it.

Each National Red Cross Society shall keep on hand material fitted to the population and to the more frequent forms of calamities.

All the Governments shall cooperate to maintain the discipline of the Army of Relief and shall afford, in case of calamity, the most efficient means of transportation.

The Statues and Regulations of the International Institution shall be established by a Conference of Delegates of the adherent States and of Red Cross Societies.

SHOOT RESULTS

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 19.—The following is the result of the Mackinnon Trophy at the Bisley Rifle Meeting today:—

England	1083 points	Ireland	1023 "
Scotland	1043 "	Canada	1025 "
		Wales	945 "

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Episodes 1 & 2 in 4 parts.

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A COSMOPOLITAN PRODUCTION
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FEATURING
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MATINEES
Today, at 3.15 p.m.
"HAWTHORNE OF THE U.S.A."

On Sunday, July 22nd at 3.15 p.m.
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Turkey Put Back On Map By Its Fighting Farmers

BY G. WARD PRICE

Without knowing Osman "agha" you cannot know Turkey—and he is a very different person from the Osman "pasha," Osman "bey" or Osman "effendi" you may have met in London or Paris or Washington, or even in Constantinople. It is the small farmers and peasant proprietors of Turkey who have the title "agha," and to that class nearly five million of the six million inhabitants of Asia Minor belong.

During the last six months the world has been looking on at the really remarkable spectacle of this small nation of patient, slow moving, simple minded Osmans sitting in negotiation as an equal with the three great Powers of Europe.

When a people which less than five years ago was completely defeated by its enemies manages to bring about a situation so favorable to itself—even though it has undoubtedly been helped by the political blunders of its opponents—it is clear that it must possess substantial qualities. And the whole future of the Near East in the next ten years now depends upon the one question: How far do these qualities go?

In this revived Turkey which has been called into existence by Mustapha Kemal Pasha and a small group of intelligent and determined soldiers and politicians is there the stuff on which thriving, durable states are made?

The answer depends upon many circumstances which are still uncertain and obscure, but one factor which stands unchanged in Turkey as it has stood for the last three hundred years is the character of Osman agha and his brother peasants.

Many visits to Turkey have left me with the belief that to understand the Anatolian Turk one must think oneself back into the mentality of the English villager of the days of Queen Elizabeth. For it is that type of sturdy, simple living tiller of the soil which is found throughout the whole of Asia Minor. His life is spent as a rule in the village he was born, cultivating his own little patch of an acre or two of ground and driving its produce on donkey back to the nearest country town to sell on market day.

Hardened by work in the fields and weather worn by the climate of Anatolia, he looks a rough, spare, awkward figure, dressed in village spun cloth with shoes of untanned leather tied on with rawhide thongs. His food is mostly bread and cheese, with sour milk as something of a luxury while meat, in the form of roast lamb stuffed with rice and currants, is a festal dish to be reserved for weddings or other occasions of high ceremony.

The houses of these Turkish peasants are two story affairs, whose walls are built into a wooden frame and whitewashed. They generally surround a muddy little courtyard, where stands the solid wheeled bullock wagon (still of B. C. type); the ground floor serves as stall and granary, while an outside staircase leads up to a gallery, from which open the rooms where Osman agha lives with his family and his wife.

The latter lady leads no life of Oriental ease, nor, among the Turkish peasantry, does she have to share possession of her husband with a rival. But if Osman works hard, his wife works a good deal harder. She does the same row as he does in the field, standing barefooted on the wet clay while he is kept warm by several thicknesses of socks made of wool she has spun herself on a spindle which she carries in her hand as she walks along. The grinding of the corn and the housework and the care of the children, such as it is, are all extra tasks which fall to the lot of Osman's uncomplaining helpmate, and when on market day they set off together on a journey to sell their vegetables or fruit, it is Osman who rides the donkey, perched high on top of its already heavy load, while Mrs. Osman trudges patiently along behind.

Of amusement and distraction the lives of this representative couple of Anatolian Turks are entirely free. For Osman himself, the height of enjoyment is to sit of an evening in the whitewashed cafe of his village, cross-legged on a bench, smoking a hubble bubble pipe and occasionally drinking a tiny cup of muddy, black coffee. Some one on these occasions reads long extracts from the latest Turkish newspaper to arrive and the conversation is interminably political. At prayers in the mosque, especially on Friday, he is usually a regular attendant, but his religion cannot be said much to affect his outlook upon life except as being a prescribed ritual of observance which distinguishes him off from the "infidel" whom he despises.

Of such as these is four-fifths of the Turkish nation. In the larger towns and in the Government service and in the army are to be found, certainly, Turks of high intellectual attainment and some with personal knowledge of the Western world. But though the parts they play naturally bring them into greater prominence, they are but the fine spun fringe of Turkey, the web and woof of which is the peasantry of Anatolia.

It is hardly four years ago since Mustapha Kemal began to reorganise these people into a nation. Their hereditary government of Sultan and Grand Vizier, the form of which had never been altered since they came out of the Central Asian table lands 00 years ago, was in the hands of Turkey's conquerors, but Kemal and his friends undertook the bold task of reconstituting the Turkish nation entirely on new, democratic lines.

With insufficient means and formidable enemies they nevertheless laid down at once an ambitious program of territorial independence, which they have already virtually achieved, and they now look forward to developing and modernising the nation which they thus redeemed from bondage.

In this great scheme the qualities of Osman and his fellow peasantry have served their leaders well. So far, the work to be accomplished has been mainly military, and as soldiers these Anatolian Turks are about most manageable material in the world. They hardly know what it means to be tired; they go as cheerfully barefoot as shod; they do not expect to be fed regularly or to be cared for when they are wounded or fall sick; they do not even expect to win battles, and are consequently not at all discouraged when they lose. They may lack the quick intelligence required for offensive operations, but on the defensive, as they have shown in a score of campaigns, they will literally fight until they fall.

As a taxpayer, too, the Turkish peasant is exemplary. The idea of organising an agrarian party for the defense of the interests of the agriculturist never enters his plodding brain. He fulfills the demands of the tax gatherer and the requisitions of the army officer with resignation, and can be roused easily to enthusiasm by the statement that his money, goods or even his life are required in the defense either of his race or his religion. Yet, left to himself, he is peaceful and entirely sober, seldom raising his hand against any other man except by order.

Till now the characteristics of the Anatolian Turk have aided the founders of the new Turkey in their task. It still remains to be seen whether in the more complicated process of organising the nation these same qualities will be equally efficient. The impression which the journey to Angora leaves with one is that they may not serve so well.

Like all leaders who have addressed themselves to a great work of reconstruction, Mustapha Kemal Pasha is naturally tempted to press on fast. He cannot be sure of those who will come after him, and his inclination is to achieve himself and immediately the national reforms which he sees to be necessary.

Will he be able to speed up Osman agha to his own rate of progress? On that will depend the success and the durability of his work. For many generations life in Asia Minor has proceeded unaltered even in its details, and though the Turkish character is by no means unadaptable there have grown up during that time traditions and prejudices which it will not be easy to uproot.

The customs and conditions of Turkish peasant life came gradually into existence under the rule of despotism; it remains to be seen whether they can be harmonised with the new form of democratic government. Unobtrusive and obscure though he may be, the future of the new Turkey is still largely in the hands of Osman agha.

Babe Gets 22nd Homer Of Season

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Detroit, July 20.—Babe Ruth, the King of Swat, made his twenty-second home run of the season in the seventh inning here today.

RUBBER BAN ATTACKED BY FIRESTONE CHIEF

New York, June 26.—Harvey Firestone, President of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, attacked the British act restricting the production of rubber, at a meeting of the Foreign Commerce Group of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. He declared that the American rubber industry should no longer be dependent upon foreign countries for a supply of its raw materials and suggested that the United States should produce its own rubber in the Philippines.

Mr. Firestone declared that there was a crisis in the rubber industry, due to the restriction of production and the increased demand because of the rapid increase in this country in the use of the automobile and motor truck. During the war, he said, the United States could not get a pound of rubber, except by consent of the British Government, and he had no complaint regarding the manner rubber was obtained during that period. After the war, he added, a British committee, headed by Sir James Stevenson, was appointed, with the result that the committee recommended to the British Colonial Office the adoption of what came to be known as the Stevenson Committee act.

OUTPORT CONTRACTED

"Before the adoption of this act," he continued, "it was generally understood that certain interests contracted with the planters in the Dutch possessions (who had refused to join in a proposed restriction of production agreement) for all the rubber they could obtain during the next two years. The Stevenson Restriction act proposed to reduce the production of rubber to 60 percent of normal, considering the output of 1920 as the basis, which gives the world's production at 330,000 tons. Applying the Stevenson act, the world production for 1923 would be 265,000 tons. A very conservative estimate of the world's consumption in 1923 is 400,000 tons, leaving a shortage of 135,000 tons, or over 50 percent, providing this Restriction act is adhered to according to the law as enacted.

"The British Restriction act is often called a tax on rubber. This is misleading. While the legislation mentions only restriction upon exportaton, it in effect restricts production and is not sufficiently flexible to remedy a shortage of supply which is sure to result under its provisions. It must be borne in mind that this restriction scheme is for the purpose of restricting production, creating a scarcity and enhancing the price of the product for the benefit of a small group of plantation shareholders in London."

PROSPECTS IN PHILIPPINES

Mr. Firestone said that the United States Departments of Commerce and Agriculture were starting an extensive survey with a view to America producing its own rubber in the Philippine Islands, South America, Central America, Mexico and even the continental United States. He declared that newspaper statements that rubber could not be produced successfully in the Philippines were due to hostile propaganda, for the purpose of upholding the present restriction program and preventing America from establishing her own sources of supply.

"The fact of the matter is that the Philippines offer exceptional opportunities for growing of rubber," he said. "This statement is substantiated by Government officials who have made a close study of the situation and by others interested in seeking the proper development of the islands."

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A Panacea for the Blues and all Nerve Troubles.
Oh! What A Chicken!
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INTERNATIONAL NEWS—JESS WILLARD IN TRAINING, ETC.
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BRYANT WASHBURN in "THE ROAD TO LONDON" and "THE LEATHER PUSHERS" Round Twelve
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H. B. WARNER in "HAUNTING SHADOWS" and a very good program

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Here's a play that does not depend upon big sensations for its bigness. True human appeal is vibrant all through the picture. It's the story of a sales girl who married above herself.
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Talented Pupils in a spectacular revue "On with the Dance"

Thos. H. Ince presents "Mother O'Mine"
AT THE ISIS THEATRE TO-DAY
Today at 2:30, 5:30 and 9:15 p.m. *Tomorrow at 5:30 and 9:15 p.m.*
Thomas H. Ince, presents His Drama of To-day
"MOTHER O' MINE"
7 PARTS
A Heart Drama of Mother—Love.
A Story of the World and Its People
For The Honor of The Family.
It's a Dramatic Creation.
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MAGNIFICENT SCENES! POWERFUL STORY! WELL ACTED
Matinee Tomorrow Sunday at 2:30 ALICE LAKE in "KISSES"

Thos. H. Ince presents "Mother O'Mine"

Gov. Smith Says Bryan Asked Foolish Questions

(In The N. Y. Times)

Mr. Bryan shows that he has completely missed the point stressed in my memorandum on the repeal of the Mullan-Gage enforcement law of this state. The first question asked is: "Will prohibition be a leading issue in the next Democratic convention?" Running true to form, he uses 1,000 words in replying and says nothing. No living person could answer the second question: "What strength will the 'wets' and the 'drys' be able to command?" Mr. Bryan attempts it, and says less than he did about the first question.

Mr. Bryan could answer the third question: "Do you believe prohibition will continue to be an issue in national politics?" by saying that it never has been an issue and the question of repealing the 18th amendment probably never will be, but it is quite possible that a sane and sensible definition of what constitutes an intoxicating beverage might be a prominent issue.

The fourth question: "What effect has Gov. Smith's action on the Cuvillier bill had on the national situation?" Mr. Bryan answers by making a reference to "King Alcohol" and to woman suffrage.

When he answers the fifth question: "What of his (meaning my) association of states' rights in connection with his action" the great commoner rises to the heights of absurdity. According to Mr. Bryan, there is apparently no such thing as states' rights. If that is not a fair inference to take from his remarks, one must take the only other possible, and that is that Mr. Bryan himself does not understand what states' rights means. For instance, he asks, in effect, whether New York ever showed any interest in the right of any other state to protect its citizens in their right to discard alcoholic liquor. That question lacks the elements of common sense. Does Mr. Bryan suppose for a moment that New York should send policemen out to Kansas to enforce the laws of Kansas?

He speaks of the 16th amendment, providing for the right of the federal government to collect an income tax, and asks whether any governor asserts the state's right to protest against it. Had Congress enacted a law, requiring the state of New York to collect the federal income tax or compelling the state itself to punish people for violation of any of its provisions, then would arise an entirely different question. It would be at that point that the question of states' rights would enter the controversy.

He speaks about the 17th amendment, which provides for the direct election of United States senators by the people instead of the Legislature, and he asks the foolish question. "Did New York state protest against the interference with its rights?" There was no interference with the rights of the state in that instance; the fact is that the state of New York petitioned the Congress of the United States to pass such an amendment and submit it to the state. When it was finally passed, the state ratified it. An entirely different question would arise if Congress, by federal statute, had attempted to tell the state of New York how the election should be conducted or who would be permitted to vote at such an election. There, again, a question of state's rights would arise.

He says the 19th amendment conferred the franchise upon the women of New York whether or not the state wanted it and asks another foolish question. "Did the state protest against that interference with its rights?" It certainly did not, because, before Congress ever submitted any such question, the state itself, by amendment to its own constitution, enfranchised its women. However, had the Congress of the United States, after the passage of the 19th amendment, undertaken to tell the state what particular class of women were to vote and what age they were obliged to attain before they were admitted to the franchise, we would have had the question of state's rights.

Likewise, the state of New York raises no question about the 18th amendment. The fact is, the state ratified it. The question raised has reference only to the law enacted by Congress sustaining it.

Mr. Bryan is a good deal older man than I am. He was a candidate for member of Congress from the state of Nebraska on an anti-prohibition ticket a good many years before I was old enough to vote. He served a term in Congress and he was for a time secretary of state and he has had more opportunities to study the federal government and its operation than I have had and he knows everything I say is right, but he belongs in the class of fanatical "drys" about whom I spoke in my recent memorandum who will never admit anything. When a fanatic begins to acknowledge the truth, his cause is lost.

Mr. Bryan's narrow reasoning power on this particular subject puts him in the position of misunderstanding entirely the great point at issue. There are fanatical "wets" and there are fanatical "drys," and there is a great mass of citizens before the two who are just as tired of the "wets" as they are of the 'drys" and see a possible and constructive solution of this question on a commonsense basis. They cannot be overlooked. They are law-abiding citizens and respecters of the constitution and they contain among their ranks men of standing and prominence in every walk of life.

Laws regulating the personal conduct of the individual have never been successful when they have paralleled a divine commandment. People will suffer regulation of their conduct outside of the commandments when it can be shown to them that such regulation is for the protection of their health or that of their neighbors. As far as strong liquor is concerned, there may enter into this a reasonable contention that its abolition might tend to promote the public health generally, but that cannot be said about liquors of low alcoholic content. It is mainly because the people are unable to understand upon what theory their personal habits are regulated as to the use of beverages they regard as non-intoxicating that it is extremely difficult to get the respect for the law that all law must have to be successful.

The inherent dishonesty of the Volstead act tends to promote dishonesty in its enforcement.

We have come to a queer pass in the history of the country when a state or its executive or, for that matter, its humblest citizen, is to be held up to ridicule because he suggests that an act of Congress be amended or altered.

Mr. Bryan knows, as well as I do, that the Volstead act is a dishonest and hypocritical interpretation of the 18th amendment. He knows as well as I do that the fanatical "drys" in control of Congress wrote that law to accomplish their narrow and bigoted purpose and not to give honest expression to a constitutional amendment.

If Mr. Bryan's reasoning is to be followed to its logical conclusion three-quarters of 1 percent of alcohol in a beverage intoxicates. Nobody with an ounce of brains believes that. That much alcohol might well be discovered in a lump of sugar, but narrow-minded men must of necessity follow narrow views and it is that same narrow-mindedness which makes them intolerant of the opinion of others on any question, no matter how well founded.

I speak as the chief executive of a great state which, through its representatives in the Senate and Assembly by a practically unanimous vote at the last session of the Legislature, requested the Congress of the United States to amend the Volstead act in order that we may have a more reasonable interpretation of what constitutes an intoxicating beverage.

Mr. Bryan, in effect, says that everybody seeking amendment to the Volstead act represents a liquor interest. Does he deliberately make this charge against the Legislature of the state of New York and its millions of people whom that Legislature represents?

Mr. Bryan speaks for himself alone, and while he is an eloquent gentleman with a wonderful God-given gift of oratory, he will have to travel some to get any sound-minded person to interfere with the constitution of the United States when we ask Congress to amend the Volstead act.

Mr. Bryan throughout the article speaks about my candidacy for public office. Unlike himself, I am not a candidate. When I have been, in the past, I have usually been elected by the people, but in Mr. Bryan's case, a wise and discriminating electorate usually takes care to see that Mr. Bryan stays at home.

TRAIN DERAILED

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 20.—At two o'clock yesterday morning on the South Manchurian Railway a freight train from Changchun was derailed between Tatun and Sanchiatun. The engine jumped off the track and 12 laden freight cars turned over. No one was injured. Passenger trains are running as usual.

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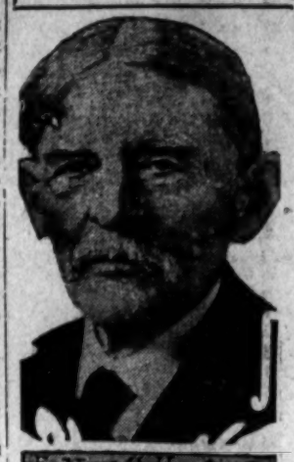

E. Newell Hunting

THIRTEEN years before the war E. Newell Hunting got a job as a brushmaker in the Charlestown (Massachusetts) State Prison. Today he is 91 years old and has been on the same job for 75 years. He is the oldest civilian employe in the Commonwealth and thinks he ought to have his pay raised before he is 100. Try to do it!

No Improvement In Cabinet Outlook

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 20.—Today shows no improvement in the Cabinet situation. It is considered certain that Mr. Wang Keh-ming will not accept the Ministry of Finance, while the prospects of Dr. Wellington Koo becoming Foreign Minister have been lessened. A few days ago officials were confident that the Cabinet would soon be brought to full strength with the help of the "diplomatic clique," but now such prospects are very remote.

No new names have been mentioned in connection with the Foreign Affairs and Finance portfolios.

It is understood that no arrangements have been made for the payment of troops and police or for other administrative expenses. The money should be found before the end of the month but nothing can be done without a Finance Minister.

It almost seems as if China, already without a President and Premier, will soon be without a Cabinet, for Admiral Wu Yu-lin is at present carrying on almost single-handed.

Yokohama Seeks Alleged Back Taxes

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, July 20.—Claiming that certain taxes which it is alleged were not included in the exemptions granted by an award made by the Hague Court of Arbitration in 1905 and are therefore "legally" due have not been wholly paid by foreign perpetual leaseholders in Yokohama, the Municipality, with the Mayor's approval, have made the necessary appropriation for establishing an investigation bureau with a view to collecting these taxes.

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FURNISHED house for sale, four rooms, kitchen, servants' quarters, bath with flush closet, open view all around well furnished. Rent Tls. 35. Apply 300, Rue Observatoire.
60554 J. 24.

FOR SALE, seven room house three mow of land on Avenue Joffre near Route de Say Zoong garden, tennis court, servants quarters, garage, central heating. Price Tls. 30,000.—Inquire Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road. Phone Central 65.
T. F. 190

HOUSE for sale, modern six room house, 3¾ mow of land, garden, tennis court, servants' quarters, garage. Rue Lafayette. Price Tls 32,000.—Inquire Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road. Phone Central 65.
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60642 J 24

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60635 J 24

WANTED, two to four room house or apartment, with bath and kitchen. Apply to Box 1222, THE CHINA PRESS.
60636 J 2.

HOUSES TO LET

SIX roomed house to let, French Concession, near tram. Complete modern sanitary conveniences, garage. Apply to the Shanghai Estate Co., Inc. 41 Rue du Consulate.
T. F. 180

Do You Want To Know

THE WOMEN MEN LOVE

C 2240
UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
Serves U Right—Day & Night
$1 First 20 Min. $2 per Hr.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, August 1st. Four-room Bungalow with Garden and garage, monthly rent Tls. 90. including water and taxes. For particulars 55 Yuyuen Road.
60630 J 20

TO LET, an exceptionally cool well furnished house, seven rooms, three bathrooms, with garden and garage. Apply 64, Route Doumer. Telephone W. 1014.
60622 J 24

TO LET, a six roomed house, just painted and with modern sanitary installation, near the French Park, 8 Rue Mollier, garage and servants' rooms, outside porch and garden. Apply to 399, Avenue Joffre.
60629 J 24

TO LET, one four-storeyed new foreign house with modern conveniences, garden and garage, in Western district. Apply Mr. H. S. Key, Venus Life Assurance Co., 134 Szechuen Road.
60586.

FOR RENT, furnished, all or part of modern foreign residence, eight rooms, servants' quarters, garage, garden, three mow of land Paoshan District. Reasonable. Inquire Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road. Phone Central 65.
T. F. 194.

TO LET, four room house, Bubbling Well district. Tls. 75.00. For particulars, inquire 40, Bubbling Well.
T. F. 170

MAISONETTE to let, furnished, four rooms and kitchen, opposite French Park. Rent $36 per month. Furniture and lease $300. Apply before 10 a.m. or 4 to 7 p.m. Route Vallon, passage 44, No. 9.
60602 J 22

HOUSES to let, in the heart of Western district, six rooms, all modern conveniences, furniture and fixtures to be taken over at very moderate price. For particulars apply Tel. 3544 from 12.30 to 3.
60593 J. 22.

62 Seymour Road, seven spacious rooms. Excellent air, three minutes from car-line. Tls. 120 per month. Apply Tel. C. 7811.
60578 J. 24.

TO LET, four roomed house, vicinity Dixwell Road, with all conveniences and garden. Apply to Box 1199, THE CHINA PRESS.
60576 J 25

END HOUSE, five rooms, 35 Studley Avenue, garden, garage, hot water, system wired electrical heaters. Telephone E. 120, half furnished, 600 dollars.
60587 J. 21.

TO LET, 107, Yuyuen Road. Modern eight-roomed house, with spacious attics, standing on five mow of land. Tennis court, garage and all conveniences. Apply to Delbourgo and Co., 38, Kiangse Road.
60566 J. 25.

CORNER Avenue Foch & Rue Amiral Coubet, Four Rooms and two attic rooms, modern bathrooms, hot and cold water. Apply Brandt and Rodgers Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119.
60389 J 26

FOR RENT, nice cosy house, for married couple or small family, No. 200, Avenue du Roi Albert within half block tramcars. Drawing, dining, two bedrooms, bathroom. All modern conveniences. Garden, garage. newly renovated, painted fine wall paper, wire screened. Reasonable rental. China Realty Company. Telephone Building. Phone C. 2320.
T. F. 187

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN with knowledge of Book-keeping and stenography desires position. Apply to Box 1198. THE CHINA PRESS.
60627 J 24

YOUNG man with six months' experience, certificated steno-typist, desires position as general office assistant. Has knowledge of coding and filing. Apply to Box 1211. THE CHINA PRESS.
60604 J 24

AMERICAN lady, years of experience, desires permanent engagement as secretary, steno-typist. Apply to Box 1214, THE CHINA PRESS.
60609 J 22

FUR and Bristle expert desires position. No objection to outport. Please communicate with Box No. 1200, THE CHINA PRESS.
60577 J. 24.

WANTED, position by an educated Chinese with some years business experience. Expert typist with knowledge of stenography. Salary no object. Apply to Box 1205, THE CHINA PRESS.
60589 J. 25.

EXPERIENCED graduate engineer, good constructor, excellent draftsman with good knowledge in general engineering work, speaks Dutch, English, German, is free for employment from 1st August. Please apply to Box 1193, THE CHINA PRESS.
60553 J. 25.

STENOGRAPHER. Young Chinese typist at present employed desires to take up above position. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 1180, THE CHINA PRESS.
60529 J. 21.

USED CARS

FOR SALE. Six cylinder Buick touring car. Reasonable price, very economical, will accept instalment payments. Apply to Box 1219, THE CHINA PRESS.
60631 J 24

FOR SALE. Tls. 1,000 only. 4 cylinder Cadillac car, 14 seats with boy fitted, in excellent running order, suitable for long distance and school services. Apply to Box 1217, THE CHINA PRESS.
60615 J 28

SACRIFICE Dodge touring car, 1922 model, practically new, tyres perfect, one new spare, curtains, cushion covers, and tools complete, motor in A. 1. condition. Apply to Box 1218, THE CHINA PRESS.
60617 J 22

A BARGAIN. Packard seven passenger touring car for sale very cheap. In excellent running condition, good leather upholstery nickel finish. Trial by appointment. Address Box No. 1212, THE CHINA PRESS.
60605 J 20

MISCELLANEOUS

PHYSICIAN (lady) offers her professional or nursing services in return for passage to America. Apply to Box 1169, THE CHINA PRESS.
60514.

FEVERISH FABLES

HOW MANY PENNIES DID YOU GIVE TO SUNDAY SCHOOL YESTERDAY ?
I WAS BROKE BUT TO SHOW 'EM I WAS A NICE LAD I THREW ME BASE BALL PASS INTO THE COLLECTION PLATE
I AINT BOTHERED
DEBEC
6-4

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House.
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens.
Vacant one small front room, facing South.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens
Direct Foreign Supervision. To let with full board, one large room with private bath; also one small room. Telephone North 482.

BOSTONIA
61, Cartier Road
5562.

TO LET, room and flat, modern sanitary, furnished or unfurnished. Cheap. Half minute from town. 96 Avenue Du Roi Albert.
J 24

TO LET, two large furnished rooms, bathroom attached, and geyser, with or without board. Apply at 21 North Szechuen Road.
60634 J 26

NEAR French Park, beautiful double and single room with separate and modern bath, separate or together, also small single room. French supervision and cooking. Moderate price. 127, Route Vallon, Phone W. 3125.
60579.

HOLLY-WOOD. Pleasant, cool room, private bath with shower, large verandah, garden, tennis. Full board. Exposure South and East. Telephone W. 2437.
60592.

A NICE furnished room with full board close to trams. Terms $85.00 per month. Also small room $70.00. In Western district. Apply to Box 1184, THE CHINA PRESS.
60536.

TO LET, furnished room, (one person) private house overlooking Race Course. Telephone and bath, meals out. Address Box No. 1210. THE CHINA PRESS.
60603 J 22

TO LET, one large room, with bathroom attached, also single room, with board. Apply 20A, North Szechuen Road, Telephone N. 4013.
60606 J 22

ROOMS to let, with board. Apply to 122, Boone Road.
60573 J 30

TO LET, on Boone Road, first class furnished rooms with private bath, hot and cold water. No board. Telephone North 894.
60560 J. 22.

TO LET, on Range Road, first class furnished rooms with private bath, hot and cold water. No board. Telephone North 894.
60560 J. 22.

DOUBLE room with verandah ($150). Single room, verandah ($90). Excellent table. Modern sanitation 85B Rue Bourgeat, behind Auto Palace. Phone West 3849.
60512 J. 22.

NO. 16 Weihaiwei Road, single room with modern bathrooms attached, Full board. Apply 16 Weihaiwei Road. Telephone West 2218.
60492 J. 26

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, by established American firm, competent stenographer and office assistant. Male preferred. Apply to Box 1220, THE CHINA PRESS.
60632 J 24

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, office furniture, desks, tables, railings, chairs, stove and window blinds. No dealers. Apply to Box 1223, THE CHINA PRESS.
60638 J 21

FOR SALE, old established and well-known cafe and confectionery store, situated in best location in Hongkew between two theatres. Good business and small expenses. Long lease. Cheap rent. Apply to Box 1209, THE CHINA PRESS.
60599 J 22

FOR SALE, male Airedale, ten months old, imported four months ago, pedigreed with champion parentage. Sure winner of any dog show. Can be seen at Keylock and Pratt, 75, Gordon Road.
60574 J 22

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TWO offices to let, on the 2nd floor of our building. No. 50 Nanking Road. Apply Electric Equipment Co.
T. F. 195.

TO LET. Offices and flats in modern building in most desirable Central location, two lifts, steam heating, modern bathrooms. Zylstra building, 27 Nanking Road (office on 2nd floor).
T. F. 189.

OFFICES for rent: No. 10 Nanking Road, No. 15 Nanking Road, No. 17 Jinkee Road and No. 21 Jinkee Road. Particulars on application. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 65.
T. F. 185

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7. Apply to The Commercial Bank of China.
T. F. 135

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET, very nicely furnished flat of two bedrooms, drawing-room, two bathrooms, verandah, with full good board or without, with attached kitchen. Apply 612, Rue de l'Observatoire.
60637 J 24

TO RENT, newly built modern flats, in quiet residential district. Modern sanitation, new furniture, gas ranges, hot water. Reasonable, and close in 429 Avenue Joffre Call or Phone W. 3813 after 2 p.m.
60572 J. 27.

TO LET, attractively furnished flat in private house. Avenue du Roi Albert. Modern sanitary arrangements, garage if required. Suitable for bachelors or married couple. Apply to Box 1181, THE CHINA PRESS.
60531 J. 22.

GODOWNS TO LET

TO LET, godowns, situated at North Soochow Road (corner of North Chekiang Road). For particulars, please apply to The Wing On Co., Ltd.
T. F. 156

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, American or English lady teacher for teaching English conversation at teacher's residence one hour per day. Apply stating terms to Box 1182, THE CHINA PRESS.
60532

CHINA PRESS WANT-AD CHIT

Fill out this form and send it in by coolie or by mail, Want-ads Must be Prepaid. The rate is three cents per word per day. Minimum charge sixty cents for twenty words. Black-face type six cents. Enclose the amount with the ad. and your box number and receipt will be returned by bearer.

Name _____ Classification _____

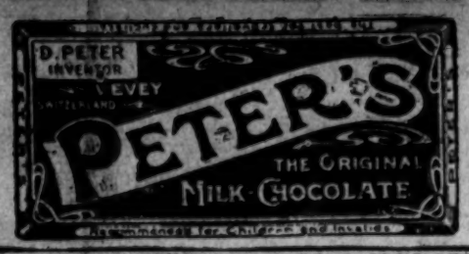
Street _____ Number of Insertions _____

Amount Enclosed. Mex. $ _____ Signature _____

THREE CENTS PER WORD PER INSERTION. Minimum Charge Twenty Words

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35

NOTE: If it is desired to use a box number please add 7 words: "Apply to Box .....The China Press. All arbitrary signs, such as $—£—%' (feet)—" (inches) etc., are charged as one word. Please write very distinctly.



The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, July 21, 1923

LACTOGEN FOR YOUR BABY
The NATURAL-MILK Food

Business and Official Notices

Customs Notification
No. 1027.

With reference to Customs Notification No. 903 the following modification of the Rules of Procedure for the duty treatment of Chinese Factory Products is hereby notified.

Article 4 of the above Rules will in future read:

Factory Products sold in China pay their single duty either according to the Revised Import Tariff of 1922 or at 5 per cent *ad valorem*, at the option of the merchants*, and in the case of cotton goods, duty can also be paid according to the General Tariff of 1858 or the Special Tariff for cotton goods extracted from the Revised Import Tariff of 1902 or the Import Tariff of 1919.

*Note.—The word "merchants" is to be interpreted to mean "the merchants whose factories enjoy the privileges."

Therefore those manufacturers of articles other than cotton goods who elected to pay duty according to the 1919 Tariff must now declare their option between the 1922 Tariff and an *ad valorem* rate of 5 per cent.

H. E. PRETTEJOHN
Deputy Commissioner in charge temporarily.
CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 19th July, 1923.
60618 J 21

The Sungala Rubber Estate, Limited
Notice to Shareholders.

With reference to the 19,182 Shares still unissued of the 40,000 shares created by the Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 5th July, 1916, the Directors are prepared to issue them to Shareholders only at the rate of Tls. 1:20 per share. Should the number applied for exceed 19,182, the shares will be allotted prorata, in accordance with the number of shares registered in the name of each applicant on the 20th day of July, 1923 being the date of this notice.

The Share Register and Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th July to the 27th July, both days inclusive, after which no applications for shares will be considered.

P. T. 60611

The Sungala Rubber Estate, Limited
Notice to Shareholders.
New Issue of Shares.

In compliance with the request of a large number of Shareholders the notice on the 20th July, closing the Share Register and Transfer Books from the 20th July to the 27th July, is hereby CANCELLED.

Should the number of shares applied for exceed 19,182, they will be allotted pro rata in accordance with the number of shares registered in the name of each applicant on 31st July, 1923, after which no application for shares will be considered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CECIL HOLLIDAY & CO., LTD.
Secretaries & General Managers.
60640 J

PROF. I.K. SETO, Prop.
Turkish bath and massage establishment. Up-to-date American and Oriental meals.
Open 9 a.m. 11 p.m. 10 Seward Road Tel. N. 3253.
2 blocks from Astor House.

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.

SHAREHOLDERS are notified that a Dividend of Six per cent (6%) for the half-year ending June 30, 1923, has been declared and Dividend Warrants will be issued on Thursday, July 26, 1923.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from July 17, 1923, to July 26, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Shanghai, July 11, 1923.
60399

S. S. CITY OF DUNKIRK

From New York and Norfolk.
In Collision July 1923.

Consignees are hereby notified that a General Average has been declared in connection with the above, and that before cargo is delivered an Average Bond must be signed, and Valuation Forms, filled up.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Agents Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.
Shanghai.
(American & Manchurian Line).
60625 J 22

Kuling Estate Landrenters Meeting

The annual meeting of the Kuling Estate Landrenters will be held in the temporary Auditorium, on Friday, August the 10th, at 9 A.M.

For The Kuling Estate,
C.E. Ranck, Secretary.
60628 J 21

NOTICE

Dr. Klatchko has removed to 9A Hankow Road. Top floor.
60245

S.S. "PRESIDENT McKINLEY" From Seattle

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of Ship's damaged cargo ex the S.S. "President McKinley" will be held at the China Merchants Lower Wharf on Tuesday, July 24th, at 9:30 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, AGENTS.
60556 J 24

JUST OPENED
European Shoemaker's Co.
"RECORD"
Orders are taken for all kinds of shoes in the latest fashions
Orders promptly executed
Full satisfaction guaranteed.
175, Broadway
60612 J 22

FOOCHOW

The San Peh Co.'s Steamer 'Ning-Shin," Captain W. Vogeler, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Saturday, the 21st July, at about 8.00 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single $30 and return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, 1B Hankow Road. Telephones: Freight C. 1520, Passage C. 3283.
60610 J 21

LOST

A Godown bill, No. 6485, Wharf No. 399, issued by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., calling for 100 tons of Japan Coal, having already delivered fortynine and half tons, imported by the Unkia Maru on Dec. 7, 1922, was lost.

The M. B. K., Ltd. has registered the loss and nullified the same, we hereby warn the public against negotiation.

Tse Dah Coal Co.
志大煤號
60620

"Allenburys" Rusks

Appetising, easily digested and highly nutritious; the infant's first solid food. Provide a change of diet and a masticatory at the teething period.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.,
SHANGHAI

ELEPHANT HEAD BEER
PILSENER 皮象酒牌 PILSENER
ELEPHANT HEAD BEER
GARNER QUELCH & CO.
Sole Importers
Tel. C. 2021

Offices to Let
on the 3rd and 4th floors of 50 Avenue Edward VII Modern Building,

Moderate Rental
includes elevators, light, steam heating, and water.
Please apply
The Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange Ltd.
50 Avenue Edward VII
60562 A. 1.

The New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that Share Certificate No. 2019 covering Sixty Preference Shares in this Company numbered 292301 to 292360 registered in the name of Chi Cheng, (繼 成) is declared to have been stolen, and unless any objection is lodged by August 17th next will be considered null and void, and a new certificate issued in lieu thereof.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. A. MOMBER.
Secretary.
July 16th 1923.
60540

Frederick's Hotel

Kwang-Tung Road off Jukong Road
2 minutes from Range Road

Large, airy, comfortable moderate priced rooms. Ideal location.

Specially prepared home made sausages. Special chipped fried potatoes and fish. Come and enjoy a meal "like Mother used to cook."

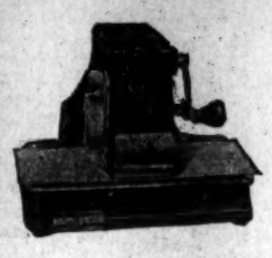
Look for our Sign-board on Jukong Road, 150 Yards off Szechuen Road.
57738

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
GLEN LINE BUILDING
Corner of Peking Road and The Bund
For particulars apply to
Messrs. ALGAR & CO., LTD.
11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
54802

Order from Your Bookseller
THE CHINA YEAR BOOK
923
EDITED BY
H.G.W. WOODHEAD, C.B.E.
PRICE $12.50
An Encylopaedia of Information Regarding China
T F. 153

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

NEW
SENTINEL CHECK WRITER



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"TAELS"
"DOLLARS"
"CENTS"
"LOCAL CURR."

Writes and Perforates the Amount in Full.
Rotary Motion — Springless Action.

A Combination
of Absolute Protection
with Mechanical Perfection

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE Co.
22 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

The Pacific Insurance Co., Ltd.
SUVA-FIJI
General Agents for Fire & Marine Insurance
BLOM & VAN DER AA.
'Phone Central: { 70 General Office / 3870 Attorney
3 Ezra Road

Jessfield Park
Tonight at 9.15 p.m.
Municipal Orchestra
Open-Air Concert
Chairs at 30 Cents each
60633 J 21

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1923

8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each
(issued at Tls. 97 each)

Rate of interest 6% per annum

The "Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai" hereby invite subscriptions for 8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each, issued at Tls. 97 each according to the resolution passed at their General Meeting on the 14th May 1923.

The conditions on which the Debenture Certificates will be issued are:

1°.—The Debenture Certificates are transferable, and the person whose name is entered in the Register of Debenture Certificate or Certificates, shall alone be recognised and treated by the Council as the lawful and rightful holder and owner of such Debenture Certificate or Certificates.

2°.—The Debentures will be issued at Tls. 97 each.

3°.—The Debentures will be redeemable at par (Tls. 100 each) in not less than 10 years and not more than 30 years, from 1st December 1933 and according to the figures determinated by the Council.

4°.—The Debentures will bear interest at 6% per annum, payable on the 31st day of May and 30th day of November in each year, when interest warrants will be issued to the registered owners.

5°.—The Debenture Certificates will be issued and bear interest from 1st July 1923.

6°.—Applications for Debentures will be received at the Secretary's Office, Rue du Consulat, from June 20 next.

A cheque representing the amount of debentures asked for and payable on June 30th must be deposited at the same time.

7°.—Applications for Debentures under 97 will not be recognised by the Council.

8°.—For further informations, apply to Mr. P. Legendre, Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 31st May 1923.

By order,
P. LEGENDRE
Secretary.
T. F. 176

Business and Official Notices

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 23rd July to the 4th August, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
G. H. STITT,
Manager.
Shanghai, 12th July 1923.
60452

Our telephone number has been altered to East 103.

CHINA GARAGE CO.
60477

Rebrowning Firearms
by cold process
satisfaction guaranteed
P. J. Braga
14a Darroch Road.
60575

OTICE OF REMOVAL.

ASSIST PROF. DR. K. PANEK, M.D., begs to announce, that he will remove his office rooms on 1st of August to Ward Building, 124 Szechuen Road, next to Navy Y.M.C.A. Phone C. 1129.
60533 A 16

Cabinet of Face Massage and Manicure

Has removed from 573 Nanking Road to 170B Bubbling Well Road. Tel. W. 2828.
60543 A 16

DR. F. FRANEK, M. D.
Specialist in Urinary
Skin and Internal Diseases (Latest European methods of treatment
Museum Road corner of Balfour Road
Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6.
Tel. C. 851.

DR. R. HOLPER, M. D.
French University
SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL, URINARY & SKIN DISEASES.
Office Hours: 11-1 & 4-6
or by appointment. Tel. C. 734
15 NANKING ROAD
(Amer-Oriental Bank Building)
55641

DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN, M.D.
Specialist in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-12½ and 4-6½, or by appointment, 25 Jinkee Road (Chung Foe Building). Tel. C. 7092, Residence 23, North Szechuen Road Tel. N 2554.

E. BUSCH
ARCHITECT, CIVIL ENGINEER AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR, Land and Estate Agent, 60 Kiangse Road. All kinds of building operations, especially reinforced concrete. Phone C. 6394.
59095 A 25

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THE WOMEN MEN LOVE

QUICK SERVICE
Comfortable cars. Sent out from our nearest station to you
West { 2470 / 2640
LEE LEE GARAGE
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ALSO KNOWN AS
MA JONG PE LING. MAH CHEUK
MAH JUCK PUNG CHOW MAH DIAO
Manufactured by
MEI REN COMPANY, INC.,
China's largest manufacturers of Chinese Dominoes
OFFICES :
No. 3 and 4 Canton Road Shanghai
No Order too Small — None too Large
We can make Immediate delivery from Stock

The Electricity Department Is Now Serving
29,000
Consumers With Electricity For
LIGHT, HEAT or POWER

It is not possible to make individual tests of all these installations and it is likely that some Consumers are not receiving the full supply pressure.

Consumers can materially assist in maintaining good service, to the mutual benefit of themselves and the Department, if they will advise us in writing whenever they have reason to believe that the supply to their installations is not up to standard.

We Aim To Give You
100 PER CENT
SERVICE—SAFETY—SATISFACTION.
All Communications Should Be Addressed To
The Electricity Department:
17 Foochow Road.

BANKING DEPARTMENT
THE
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.
CURRENT RATES OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS IN
TAELS, MEXICAN DOLLARS, STERLING, GOLD DOLLARS
AND OTHER FOREIGN CURRENCIES
REMITTANCES BY DRAFT or CABLE To Any Part of the World
8 Kiukiang Road SHANGHAI Tel. Cent. 1977
Sub Office—Astor House Hotel

GREAT SUMMER
SALE
Big Reductions ON
ALL GOODS
Laces,
Drawn Work,
Embroideries,
Cross Stitch,
Novelties, etc.
CHI CHANG Co.
1297 Broadway

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,300,000
Reserve Liabilities £3,000,000

Head Office.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Court of Directors
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
J. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
The Right Honourable Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. M. P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City and Midland Bank Limited.
Westminster Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The Nation Bank of Scotland, Limited.

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Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Samarang
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cawnpore	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Singapore
Colombo	Manila	Sourabaya
Delhi	Medan	Taiping
Hankow	New York	Tavoy
	Zamboanga	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letter of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

Banque belge Pour L'Etranger

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	21,852,280

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAZIL, COLOGNE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
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BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, ITALY (TYROL), and YUGO-SLAVIA.
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMI CHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
SOCIETE EN COMMANDITE FRANCO-BELGE, A. KOUYOUMDJISKY AND CO., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN UND HERCEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGO-SLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorised Capital
U. S. $10,000,000
Paid Capital U. S. ..... $ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW	SHANGHAI
MANILA	SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
PEKING	TSINANFU

Correspondents all over the World.
Every kind of banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, £, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank.

S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital ..$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $20,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
W. P. White, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	London	Singapore
Colombo	Sourabaya	Sungei-Patani
Dairen	Lyons	Tientsin
Foochow	Malacca	Tsingtao
Haiphong	Manila	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa China, Japan and America

G. H. STITT.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Kup. the Chinese Government	Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Bondreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jezierski.
P. Petithuguenin.
Ch. Bleuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914 and October 31st, 1915)
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00.
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien.
Vice-President:
Mr. Chien Yung-ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transaction will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money. OFFICE HOURS. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised ..£1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
We shall open our Savings Department beginning on February 21st, 1923. Favorable terms given. Savings deposits are cordially invited.

WONG WEN KUANG,
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
5 FOOCHOW ROAD.

Telephone: C. 1941.
C. 1946.
C. 5651.
Telegraphic Address: "Knabex"

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a speciality. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.
Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden Soochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.
Y. KATADA, Manager.
N. F. CHANG Sub-Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20) .. 69,500,000.00

Head Office:
No. 96 Boulevard Hancomann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Paom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital paid up ....U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. $10,504,980
Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE:
36 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Madrid
Batavia	Manila
Bombay	Panama
Calcutta	Peking
Canton	Rangoon
Cebu	San Francisco
Colon	Santo Domingo
Dairen	Shanghai
Hankow	Singapore
Harbin	Soerabaya
Hongkong	Tientsin
Kobe	Tokio
Lyons	Yokohama

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America and in the West Indies.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $80,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund $ 6,033,345.41

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking
etc.,	etc.,	etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
12 The Bund

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(*Netherlands Trading Society*)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,445,211 (about £1,620,434)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheriben	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

浙江實業銀行 The Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd.

Established 1908
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $206,400.00
Undivided Profits 120,751.09

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow.
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.
Li Ming, Manager.
Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office.
Cable Address: "CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

東亞銀行 The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund H.K. $500,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver $150,000
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin.
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise of Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompts de Paris Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de le Bale.
Len and Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies, Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 3004.
C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU.
General Managers.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1916)

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund $200,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers .... C. 1929 Manager's Office. C. 6468) C. 6469) General Office. C. 6470) C. 5620 T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengteh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
Antung	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
Canton	Hangchow	Pengpu	Yangchow
Changchun	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager.
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

MEMBER OF THE SHANGHAI BANKERS' ASSOCIATION
(Established 1915)
Head Offices: 9 Ningpo Road
Hongkew Office: 15 N. Szechuen Road

Branches and agencies in principal cities throughout China
Correspondents in Europe, United States of America, Japan, Hawaiian Islands, Manila, Straits Settlement and Australia.
All kinds of banking business transacted.

K. P. CHEN
General Manager

Telephones C. 4522-4
Cable Address "Comsavbank"

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Capital Fully Paid Up $2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund $280,000.00
Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin,
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka.
Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 3% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Passengers Departed

Per K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping for Tientsin: Mr. Taylor.

Per I-C. s.s. Kungwo for Kiukiang: Misses G. Jackson, F. Puttich, R. A. Hart, R. Raven, M. L. French C. Thompson S. H. Reid, Mrs. T. C. Nixon and infant, Mrs. Watsbn and two children Mrs. J. D. Wovey, Misses Hendrickson, Hammerlind, C. H. Cowen, Messrs. O. I. Magill, C. B. Tmeedy, Wyatt-Smith; for Haknow: Rev. and Mrs. B. L. Ancell, Messrs. W. R. White, D. M. Knglе, J R Smerdon, Miss Dinwoody.

Per M.M. s.s. Porthos for Marseilles: Mrs. Eudckia P. Shwetsoff, Mr. and Mrs. F. Roux, Miss J. Roux, Messrs. P Roux, H. B. Reddick, F. Weler, F Merrant, Y. Merrant, Huang Kiting, Huang Kising, Sou Hia-hie, Seng Tsao, Miss Tsai Weliеu, Mrs. M. P. Petroff and child, Mr. and Mrs. Tsai Yuen-pei, Messrs. Tsai Paling, M. Levenshpill Tang Tchium, A. H. Rottman, H. Swidzinski, J. Cresta, Liao To-tchen, Kiang Yo-yun, Tsi Hou Ping, Tien Che-tchang, Tche Cong-shi, Tsiang Hon Joue, Tchao Cho Shin, Lai Shi-tsen, Liou Wen-tchang, Tien Chetson, Tsi Tchouan Shouen, Tsi King-tsun, Hin Pe-thang, Tchao Hai Chiou, Tchen Chou-tcheu, Tchao Fontchou, Wei Kang, Tsi Le-ming, Tscho Kin Tcho, Tchai Pao-tsin, Yang Kon-ta, Mr. and Mrs. N. Swidzinski, Miss J. Swidzinski, Mrs. V. M. Charbounier, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Delegue de Resuville and two children, Mrs. L. Zasaenovski, Miss M. Boesch, Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Krilatoff Mr. and Mrs. M. Portianskim, Mrs. W. Dzikowska, Mr. and Mrs. Makareeff, Mr. and Mrs. Gortat, Mr. and Mrs. W. Botharyne and two children, Mr. and Mrs. B. Mlynarozyki, Mrs. Rydanikas, Mrs. M. Isak, Mr. and Mrs. E. Erdmann, Mr. and Mrs. A. Novothy, Mrs. M. Ralalowska, Mr. and Mrs. P. Blank, Mr. and Mrs. Andruszko and six children, Mr. and Mrs. A. Moucha, Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Vinkis and daughters, Messrs. Yuan Siaoou, V. Bajewski, V. Mouravieff, Th. G. Boortzeff, Zander, L. Rass, W. Waraksin, David Waserman, T. Otowski, A. Jardowski, S. Kolendo, G. Berthelin, P. Kroszewski, M. Herve, C. Fayalle, R. Begou, A. Caselli, A. Marrec, J. Stephan, H. Frazel, E. Leair, E. Quigan, S. M. Joauen, Mrs. A. Graudzinska, Misses J. and J. Grudzinska; for Port Said: Messrs Mohamed Aly, Noury Noumain, Tsou Tse-ping, Mr. and Mrs. Azarieff, Mr. and Mrs. Staripavloff, Mrs. B. O. Vladimirouna Sender; for Penang: Mr. and Mrs. David M, Maynard; for Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Tseng and daughter Mr. and Mrs. Chang Lee-cheh, Messrs. L. de Vries, James Bennett, Lay Kon-ling, Tu Sin-yuen, Lee Yunlin, Snen Yuen-chow; for Saigon: Mr. and Mrs. F. Ballerand, Mr. E. Ballerand; for Hongkong: Mrs. F D Barretto, Misses R. and E. Barretto,. B. and B. Barretto, Rev. Fathers Canase, Bernardini, Mrs. Hung Pao-wah, Mrs. Morass, Misses C. C. Zeidel, Olga Petchoukina, Mr. and Mrs. William Oapley, Messrs. D. W. Tilburn, F. Barretto.

Per Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley for Hongkong: Mrs. and Master Learmond, Mr. and Mrs. J. Moysey, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. B. Cottell, Mrs. K. C. Leung, Miss B. Pereira, Master Bippo Alves, Messrs. T. C. Doo, Siu Ying Chow, W. K. Ho, Chen Jan Wen, Ma Joe Sing, Louey Pu Sang, M. Hashim, Chiu Lou Ting, Lim Que, Y. S. Yao, T. M. Knight; for Manila: Messrs. Wm. S. Shuttleworth, James Mamer, Mrs. Rose Mamer, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Sliney, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Dolph, Mrs. Aiuta M. Court, Messrs. E. Jackson Case, Paul and Manuel Velasco, Marcelo Nubla, A. J. Clayton, Peiro and Pablo Antonio.

Steamers Arrived

July 19—Santen M. frmo T'tao
July 19—N. D. de Frivierc from Europe
July 20—H. N'shao from Ningpo
July 20—H. Peking from Ningpo
July 20—Chusan from H'kong
July 20—Wuchang from H'kow
July 20—Ningshao from Hankow
July 20-Tseangtah from Hankow
July 20—Kiangfoo from Hankow
July 20—Suiyang M. from H'kow
July 20—Kaho from Foochow
July 20—Hsinming from Tientsin
July 20—Miyaura M. from Japan
July 20-P. Lincoln from H'kong
July 20—Hsinchi from Foochow

東方商業銀行 Oriental Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Authorised Capital $5,000,0
Paid up Capital $2,500,0
Head Office: Hongkong
Branches: Canton, Bangkok.
Correspondents in all princip cities of the world. Every descri tion of modern banking and e change business transacted. I terests allowed on current d posits and fixed deposits.
Credits granted on approv securities.
Savings Department.
Special Savings Department f ladies in charge of Chinese ladi well educated and experienced modern banking.
Bankers.
New York National City Bank, Westminster Foreign Bank (Lo don),
Union Trust Co., of S. Francis
The Canton Bank of S. Francis

L. O WAI,
Manag
36 Kiangse Road

Provision Prices In Local Marke

Prices quoted are in Mexic dollar cents at Hongkew Mari compiled on July 17, 1923.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	16-30
Mutton	"	18-30
Pork	"	30-40
Veal	"	24-35
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-25
Cod	"	15-20
Mandarin	"	30-40
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	15-20
Salmon	"	20-25
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	16-20
Whitebait	"	20-25
Game Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Eggs	per doz.	20-25
Fowl	per lb.	30-35
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Geese	each	70-$1
Pigeons	"	15-20
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	none
Teal	"	none
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Duck	"	60-90
Wild Pigeon	"	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	10-15
Apples	"	10-15
Banana	"	5-10
Chestnuts	"	none
Melons	each	none
Cherries	per lb.	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Figs	per lb.	none
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lemons	"	10-15
Lichees	per lb.	20-25
Oranges	"	$1.00-$1
Peaches	per lb.	15-15
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Persimmons	per lb.	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	10-15
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	"	10-15
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	12-15
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	12-15
Asparagus	per doz.	30-35
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	12-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Broad Beans	per lb.	8-10
Cabbages	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	"	4-
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	"	8-10
Peas	"	none
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	3-4
Parsnips	"	3-4
Onions	"	2-3
Potatoes	per picul	$1.80-$2
Radishes	"	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	6-8
Tomatoes	"	8-10
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$4
Flour Shanghai	"	$3
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3
Barley	"	$4
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$13
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.2
Foreign dairies	"	$0.3
Fuel		
Fire Wood	per 40 bundles	$1
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	1
House Coal	"	17

E. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

CROSS RATE

(*French Wireless through Reu*
Paris, July 19.—The Pa
London cross-rate is quoted to
at: £1=77.755 francs.

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	H.$1,130 B.
Chartered	£20½ S.
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$610 B.
North China	Tls. 138
Union of Canton	H.$226½ B.
Yangtsze	$26 B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 18¼ B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$187
Hongkong Fire	H.$470 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.$159
Indo-China Pref.	H.$87½ B.
"Shell"	75/6
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 82 B.
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 53 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 19¼ B.
Oriental Cons.	13/-
Raub	$5½
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$151½
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 99 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 6¾ B.
" Pref.	Tls. 5.20
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 106 B.
Hongkong Wharf	H.$162
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	$45 B.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 121 B.
A.-French Land	Tls. 121 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 53 S.
Darlton Ltd.	
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 12 B.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 110 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 8 B.
Oriental	Tls. 5 S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 97½
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$222½ B.
Green Island	$30½
Langkats	Tls. 29¾ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Phal Sumatra	Tls. 93½
Stores	
Ball and Holts	$6¾ B.
Llewelyn	$42½
Lane Crawford	$100 B.
Moutrie	$55 B.
Watson	$20 B.
Weeks	$18
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 7 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.42½ B
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6.40 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3.05 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 22 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1.07½ B
Bute	Tls. 0.65 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1.15 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 5 B.
Cheng	Tls. 1.75
Consolidated	Tls. 2.85 B.
Dominion	Tls. 2.35 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 10¼ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 11 B.
Karan	Tls. 6¼ B.
Kedah	Tls. 1.17½ B
Koth-Bahroe	Tls. 1.20 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 14¾ B.
Padang	Tls. 5½ B.
Pengkalan Lurian	Tls. 1¼ B.
Permata	Tls. 3 B.
Repah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.87½ B
Seekees	Tls. 1.15 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.37½ B
Senawang	Tls. 1.12½ B
S'hai Kiebang	Tls. 0.57½ B
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 4
	10 Old B.
	9 New B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 1.10 S.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.35
Sungala	Tls. 9½ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 3 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 0.82½ S
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.65 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.85 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.40 B.
Tebong	Tls. 3.40 B.
Zingbee	
Miscellaneous	Tls. 825
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 14
Culty Dairy	Tls. 150 B.
Shanghai Trams.	Tls. 39½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 50
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 71 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 177½ B.
S'hai Waterworks	

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales, B. Buyers

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mail on board the Pacific Mail s.s. President Lincoln, for San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu will leave the Customs jetty at 1:30 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the P. & O. s.s. Devanha, for London will leave the Customs Jetty at 2:30 p.m.

Money Exchange

Shanghai, July 20, 1923

Mex.	.025
Native Interest	.03
Copper Cash	.248.500
Bar Silver	31
Shanghai Gold Bar	340
Bank Rate of Discount	8%
Paris on London	77.77
New York on London	459¾
London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/0
Demand	3/0⅛
New York—	
Telegraphic Transfer	.69
Demand	.69¼

OPENING RATES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Opens quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London (T.T.)	3/0
London (Demand)	3/0⅛
London 4 m-s	3/0¼
India (T.T.)	222½
France (T.T.)	1170
America (T.T.)	69
Hongkong (T.T.)	74¾
Japan (T.T.)	71
Batavia (T.T.)	180
Straits (T.T.)	77½

RANK'S BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s Credits	3/1¼
London 4 m-s Docts	3/1½
London 6 m-s Credits	3/1¾
London 6 m.s. Docts	
France 4 m-s	1220
America 4 m-s L/c	71½
Docs	72

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates

@ 70¾ = Tls. 141.35
@ exch. 72.3 = Mex. $195.50

Sovereign Bank Buying Rate

@ 3/1⅝ = Tls. 6.42
@ exch. 72.3 = Mex. $8.88

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JULY

Hk. Tls. 5.78	@ 3/1¼	£1
Hk. Tls. 1.26	@ 71⅜	Gold $1
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 1140½	Fr. 12.71
Hk. Tls. 1	@ —	Marks —
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 68⅞	Yen 1.62
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 230¼	Rupees 2.56
Hk. Tls. 1	@ —	Roubles —
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 15.40	Ital Lire 17.16

CHINESE GOV. BONDS

(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Thursday.	Yes'day's.
3rd Year 6%	x3.00	93.00
5th Year 6%	56.50	58.00
3rd Year 6%	93.00	93.00
9th Year 6%	71.30	70.70
6% Consolidated	52.00	51.60
7% Consolidated	60.50	60.00
11th Year 8%	98.00	98.00
96 Millions 8%	26.60	26.25

ROUBLE EXCHANGE

RANK'S BUYING RATE

Roubles 330,000 ..... Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... Mex. $0.04

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Bank's Selling Rates

It. Lire 15.90 = 1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.94 = 1 Tael
Marks 140.000 = 1 Tael

Equivalent Foreign Quotations

It. Lire 106.50 = 1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 23.18 = 1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 136.45 = 100 Fr. Francs

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, July 20, 1923

OFFICIAL

Langkats (Comb.) Tls. 30.00
Langkats (Single) Tls. 12.00
Shanghai Serembans Tls. 0.82½
Almas Tls. 7.00
Consolidated Tls. 2.90
Kaiping "B" Tls. 19.50
Shanghai Loans Tls. 6.75, 6.85
Trams "B" Tls. 150.00
New Eng. (Pref.) Tls. 5.20
Wharves Tls. 196.00
Padangs Tls. 5.75
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 0.62½
H. & S. Banks $1,135.00
Sungalas Tls. 1.35

UNOFFICIAL

Langkats Comb. Tls. 30.25 July
Tls. 30.25 Cash
Sungalas Tls. 1.37½
Dominions Tls. 2.40
Anglo Javas Tls. 6.60 Sept.
Explorations Tls. 11.60
Wharves Tls. 196.00
Shanghai Loans Tls. 6.85
Batus Anams Tls. 1.10
Zingbes Tls. 3.50

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

July 20, 1923
July 20th, 1923.

Spot and forward bar silver were each up 1-8d. in London yesterday. The New York price advanced to 63¼ cents and the London-New York cross rate is unchanged at 459¼. Our official quotations here today were unchanged from yesterday and our market was firm throughout the day.

There were sellers of Sterling at 3/0⅛ for July, 3/0⅝ August, 3/0⅞ for September and 3/0⅞ for December. There were sellers of Gold Dollars at 70¼ for near and 70⅛ for forward delivery. There were sellers of Yen at 69⅝ for July and 69½ for August.

Banks were quoting 3-1¼ and 72 for Sterling and Gold Dollar bills for near delivery and 3-1⅛ and 71⅝ for forward. There were buyers of Franc bills at 1220.

Our market here today was considerably stronger for forward delivery than it has been for some time, the difference between spot and forward having narrowed considerably as money seems easier locally.

Inida bought silver in both London and New York markets yesterday, both of which are reported as firm.

Hongkong Shares

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor of Hongkong write as follows in their weekly report on the share market dated Hongkong, July 13:

We have had a steady market during the past week, but with only a moderate amount of business passing, a rather heavy Shanghai settlement, which passed off smoothly, having occupied attention during the first few days. Prices generally are well maintained. The Shanghai market is quiet.

The following are the principal alterations since last week:—

Hongkong Banks.—Have buyers at $1,090.

Unions.—Still have buyers at $226, after sales at $227.

Hongkong Lands.—Are firmly held, $375 now being asked, without attracting buyers.

Hongkong Hotels.—Remain unchanged at quotations.

Cements.—A certain amount of business went through round about $30¾, at which price there are still buyers.

Dairy Farms.—Have eased off a little and have buyers at $25¾.

Kowloon Wharves.—Have changed hands at $162 and there are still buyers at this price.

Hongkong Docks.—A few shares have changed hands at $153, at which price they are now quoted nominal.

China Providents.—Have firmed up, $25½ now being offered, but with no sales reported at this price so far.

China Sugars.—Had a slight rise and some shares changed hands at $215, buyers now offering the same price.

Hongkong Electrics.—Are steady, with buyers at $32½.

Hongkong Ropes.—Are firmer having buyers at $43½, after sales at $44.

Star Ferries.—Continue on the up ward grade and now have buyers at $52.

Watsons.—Are firmer, with buyers at $20.

London quotations of the 12th instant.—Hongkong Banks £123. 10/-. Indos Deferred £17 Shehs £3. 15/-. All middle-prices.

Exchange.—The demand selling rate on London is 2/ 9-16, and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is Tls 73½.—Moxon and Taylor.

Cotton Reports

In their weekly report on the Shanghai Cotton market, Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld and Son write as follows:

China Cotton:—Since writing our last report a week ago this morning, the cotton market has experienced a sharp decline with a panicky appearance at one time for the "fall" positions, and generally a soft undertone notwithstanding repeated attempts to bring about speculative scares at the "Exchange" by combined efforts of Tungchow and Cotton Yarn Dealers.

As to the new crop, we think that with the exception of scattered localities, in Tung Ming and Tungchow, along the rivers that were out of their banks during the torrential rains, the outlook may almost be called "average." The past week's weather has been favorable for the plant and fairly good head-way has been made practically throughout the entire cotton belts. Whatever the ultimate outturn may be we consider the present indications are for an average crop, and we cannot, therefore, feel bullish on the situation in the long run. Without a crop disaster we may see low prices for the raw material before Christmas.

Yarn:—During the past week there has been no change in the fundamental conditions of the yarn market. Fluctuations were within narrow limits and with a steady tendency at the close of the week. In all some 9,000 to 10,000 bales of all counts have been booked for export to Szechuen, Canton, Kiangse, Swatow, Fukien, Chefoo, Yingkow, Wuhu, Weihaiwei, Tsingtao, Hankow and Newchwang and over 1,000 bales direct business with the Mills have been recorded.

SPUNTS REPORT

Messrs. J. Spunt and Company write as follows in their weekly report on the cotton market:

China Cotton:—Our market during the past week has shown no improvement either in the demand for the raw material or in that of its manufactured state. Prices on spot cotton remained unchanged and continue to be on same level as last referred to. During the early part of the week, due to better weather conditions which engendered a more hopeful outlook for the coming crop, there were signs of an easening in the rates ruling at the Cotton Exchange but which however, was shortlived owing to strong climatic indications of further showers eventuating in the place of dry and sunny weather which is very desirable at this time. The general opinion prevail that there is already a superabundance of moisture in the area planted to cotton in the Kiangsu province and unless we have continuous dry sunny weather henceforth, serious damage to the crop of the better quality of cotton grown in China inevitably result. However, conditions in the Chekiang provinces are very much brighter for a fair everage yield. In the Shantung and Chihli provinces more rain is required at this time. In the Hupeh, Honan and Shensi provinces crop prospects at this stage are promising.

Reports on the crop conditions in the U. S. A. are on the whole favorable to the extent that a realisation of lower prices may be expected. Tone of the market, Steady.

Don't blame it on the climate in China if you do not feel as well as you wish to. If you feel physically or mentally tired, it proves that your diet is not properly balanced. Try a cup of OVOMALTINE with or between your meals, get a tin TO-DAY from your chemist or storekeeper.

OVOMALTINE

is a pure food, contains no drugs Obtainable from all dispensaries and provision stores.

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai, July 20, 1923

OFFICIAL

July 19
Bukits Tls. 1/17½
Klebangs Tls. 0.60
July 20
Anglo Javas Tls. 6.47½ July

UNOFFICIAL

July 19
Kaipings Tls. 19.50
Tanah Merahs Tls. 0.85
July 20
F. M. C. 6% Debs. Tls. 97.00
Klebangs Tls. 0.60
Butes Tls. 0.67½
Batu Anamas Tls. 1.10
Taipings Tls. 0.70
Anglo Dutchs Tls. 3.10
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.90 Oct.
Consolidated Tls. 2.90
Ewos (Ord.) Tls. 12.50
Chengs Tls. 1.40

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IMPARTIAL & PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 21, 1923

WEATHER

Cloudy weather, with thundery showers in the Valley. S.-Westerly winds over our coasts. The two typhoons will advance N.-W-wards, one over the China Sea, across the 15th parallel, the other West of Guam.

"Honk For Hank!"

THE "Henry Ford for President" movement goes chugging merrily along with "Honk for Hank!" the slogan of the Dearborn Ford-for-President Club.

Mr. Ford's supporters have recently taken great pleasure in the fact that Ford led all other possibilities in the straw vote conducted by Colliers' Weekly. While that fact, to a certain extent, shows that Ford has strength among the voters of the country, it is not to be taken too seriously. Americans have a great deal of fun out of straw votes, but the men who have won at the straw polls have never taken office. The wind so often shifts after it blows the straws one way or the other.

Close analysis of Ford's votes is far from encouraging to his hopes despite the fact that he secured the most votes. President Harding was not far behind and the remaining votes were scattered among a great many candidates. Ford can hardly expect to secure the votes that were cast for Hughes, Hoover, Taft, McAdoo, Cox or even La Follette, Borah and Johnson. The regular Republican nominee will secure a majority of Republican votes as will the Democratic nominee of Democratic votes. Ford, too, is faced with the possibility of William Randolph Hearst or La Follette heading still another party ticket. But this may help him.

The Dearborn Ford-for-President Club continues its booming work in the belief that Ford can corral enough Ford, radical and dissatisfied-both-old-party votes to win. Which makes the present flurry interesting at any rate.

Recognized political prophets predict failure for Ford. They cannot, by any stretching of the imagination, figure where Ford has a chance to capture the presidency. But maybe they are guided by signposts of the past.

It is possible, that by a coalition of dissatisfied interests, Ford can draw enough strength from the old parties to throw the election into the House of Representatives. It is possible that neither of the old party candidates will receive enough electoral votes. Then Congress would have to step in as it did when John Quincy Adams was named by Congress when Jackson, Crawford and Clay cut into his vote to such an extent that he was unable to secure a majority.

The chief interest at the present time is in the reactions Ford's candidacy will cause among the old party leaders and the possible effect it may have on the nomination in the Democratic convention. One thing: If Ford is nominated he will not have to hire any cars to carry his banners.

Sometimes there is nothing more unsatisfactory, than an unkissed miss.

There are times when every small boy wonders what parents are good for.

And many a man goes up in the air who doesn't know an airplane from a go-cart.

A woman has a man beaten to a frazzle in one respect. She can turn her temper loose without saying a lot of unprintable things.

Why not annex the United States of Aridity to the Bahamas and settle the thing?

* * *

Ma Jongg sez she sees where the Pao Tzu Ku captives may get only $5,000 Mex., but that doesn't include "mental anguish"; probably because they've already had that. It was impossible, of course, for some of them to have any mental anguish, otherwise Ma's about right.

* * *

TO MY LAUNDRY

My collar edges saw my neck
And cut me somewhat jaggedly,
My underwear comes back a wreck,
My sox you launder raggedly;
And though to wear such garments hurts
I'll stand the holes you cut in them,
But kindly do not pin my shirts
And kindly do not button them!

I must remove each pin with care
Before my shirts I don again,
Each one I must unbutton, ere
I ever put it on again;
Oh, starch my garments till' it hurts
And pains me to be shut in them,
But kindly do not pin my shirts
And kindly do not button them!

Fold them as often as you will
And doll them up expensively;
It's useless, but I'll pay the bill
Nor murmur too extensively.
It is, perhaps, my just deserts
That I feel like a mutt in them,
But please, oh, please don't pin my shirts,
And please, oh, please don't button them.

—Berton Braley.

* * *

Since Doc Cook was able to sell flocks of shares in wild-cat Texas oil wells it seems to be proof that he at least visited the North magnetic pole.

* * *

President Harding is unperturbed as a result of the Minnesota turn-down. We seem to remember that Sampson said something about his locks growing again, too.

* * *

REMARKABLE REMARKS

"I should worry."—President Harding.

"It takes twice as long to tell what you don't know as to tell what you do."—Bert Moses.

"I well remember when the weathercock in any calling had no influence upon the life or conduct of mankind. 'Tis not so now."—Ex-Vice President Marshal.

"Life is the distribution of error—or errors."—Samuel Butler.

"Few things are impossible to diligence and skill."—Samuel Johnson.

* * *

One million dollars worth of government supplies are reported to be rotting in Manila, and from all accounts that's not all that's rotten in Denmark.

* * *

Quoth the Rave, "Nevermore!"

Dear Larry:

After piping Berton Braley's antiquated quip on the "seek" policemen, how much are we bid for the parable of the s. y. t. just arrived who was waiting in the outer office of one of our prominent cake-eating taipans watching the intriguing manipulation of the Chinese adding machines, and remarked that that there apparently wasn't much business in that office if the Chinese employees had nothing to do but sit and play mah-jongg all day.

* * *

And this should bring us more cumshaw. Aforesaid c.e.t. reports said s.y. Grif. as being perfectly willing to oblige him to the extent of working overtime occasionally provided she can leave promptly every Saturday noon, as she intends to spend most of her week-ends in Hongkong and Peking.

—Yura Hoot Nanny.

* * *

A Montreal preacher blames the church for men's love of their clubs. That, of course, has nothing to do with the rumor that some of our best citizens must stop making so much noise with the cocktail shaker Sunday mornings that the minister can't be read announcing the hymns.

* * *

Yes, Little Garlic-san, some people speak from experience and others don't speak—from experience.

Larry.

Harding Urges Consolidation Of Railroads In Kansas City Speech

In the series of speeches of vital problems of the day which he made while crossing the United States en route to Alaska President Harding spoke on the railroad question as follows at Kansas City, Missouri:

"Events of the last few years have made us all realise that the railroads must be administered under some policy that will make it possible to find the capital herewith to expand the existing systems as business shall require, without imposing an impossible burden upon industry and consumption.

"When the Government undertook operation during the war and standardised wages, and was caught in the sweeping current of mounting cost, it created a situation to ignore which would quickly develop a national menace.

"At an awful cost we learned the extravagance and mounting burden of Government operation. Yet there are today very insistent advocates of Government ownership. Frankly, I do not share their views. Our political system has not reached a state of development when we can insure proper administration.

COLOSSAL BLUNDER

"I believe it would be a colossal blunder which would destroy initative, infect us with political corruption, create regional jealousies and impose incalculable cost on the public treasury.

"But we must find a solution of the rate problems and the necessary expansion of facilities, and find that solution in spite of the prejudices of the present-day sponsors for operations and the present-day destroyers who would bankrupt or confiscate, else Government ownership and operation will become an accepted necessity.

"Nor do I share the views of those who would lower rates without regard to railroad good fortune. The prosperity of the railways is the prosperity of the American people, and the property rights in railway investment are entitled to every consideration under our Constitution which is due to property rights anywhere. Any tendency toward confiscation will lead to confusion and chaos, and destroy the very foundation on which the Republic is builded.

ONE COMMON POOL

"It is easy to understand how many people contemplate the abolition of competitive carrying charges and the elaborate machinery of Government regulation, and argue that the logical step is to put them all in one common pool under Government ownership. That would effect an adjustment between the fat and the lean, if it didn't make them all lean. It would equalise profits and losses between favored lines and the less fortunate ones; it would abolish profits and saddle all the losses on the public treasury. More, it would completely disarrange the economic relationship between our different communities, upon which our present-day commerce is builded. It is preferable to preserve initiative and enterprise, to maintain the inspiring competition of service, and it is vital that the cost of transportation be borne by the commerce which is served.

"No my countrymen, I am not proposing nationalisation, nor a renewed experiment in Government operation, the cost of which we have not yet settled. The Federal Treasury can not well bear any added burdens until we have lifted many of those already imposed. I had rather solve a difficulty than embrace a danger.

"I do believe there is a rational, justifiable step, full of promise toward solution. It will effect a diminution in rates without making a net return impossible. It will make sound finance possible for expansion. I refer to the program of consolidating all the railroads into a small number of systems, the whole to be under rigorous Government supervision, and the larger systems to be so constituted that the weaker and unprofitable lines would be able to lean upon the financial strength of the stronger and profitable ones until the growth of the country makes them all earn a just return upon capital invested."

QUICK ACTION NEEDED

The President reminded his hearers that the Cummins-Esch law of 1920 had made permissive such railroad consolidations as he now proposed to make mandatory. It was left to the railroad managements to make the system groupings subject to the master plan of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The problem of reconciling the conflicting interests of the hundreds of different ownerships and managements of lines to be merged into systems, he said, had proved a task for which no solution had been found.

The American effort in this direction was contrasted by the President with that in Great Britain. There the consolidations had been made mandatory. The British program had been carried into effect. There are now four systems in that country, all organised around the same general idea of increasing efficiency and providing their financial stability.

Stressing the importance of quick action, the President said:

"The necessity for early adoption of this or some other program to place the railroads on a sound basis is so pressing as to make it a matter of deep national concern. There is no other issue of greater importance, for herein lies in large part the solution of the agricultural problem, and with it the assurance of our industrial position. Nothing else can possibly prosper with agriculture depressed; and agriculture is calling loudly for relief from present transportation burdens.

SITUATION GRAVE

"Quite recently Senator Cummins, the veteran chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, made the startling statement that probably 75,000 miles of our railroads are earning so little and costing so much to operate that with scant incomes they can not be adequately maintained and expanded in facility to meet traffic requirements. If we realise that this means near one-third of the country's railroad mileage, we will appreciate the gravity of the situation. Yet there it is, grimly staring us in the face, challenging our statesmanship and business capacity."

There were many small roads, said the President, whose continued operation is absolutely vital to many millions of people, but whose revenues are insufficient to keep them going. No legerdemain of court processes, receiver's certificates or financial juggling could save them, he declared. They must get more revenue or stronger support, or quit operating unless the country is more largely developed. He continued.

"The Government must find a way to avoid confiscation, avoid starvation and maintain service. We are all agreed that to abandon any important share of railroad mileage is inconceivable.

TO SAVE RAILROADS

"The railroads must be saved. There are just three possible ways to do it:

"For the Government to take and operate the weak roads, and thus bear all the loss without any of the profits of railroad management.

"For the Government to take all the railroads, convert them into one gigantic pool and plunge into the enormous responsibility thus incurred. In the present state of the public treasury and of tax burdens, and in the light of recent sad experience with Government management, this is not to be considered. I believe it would be politically, socially and economically disastrous.

"The plan of consolidations already outlined, bringing economy

(Continued on Page 15)

Main Points In Harding Speech On Railroads

"I believe Government ownership of the railroads would be a colossal blunder."

"I am not proposing nationalisation nor a renewed experiment in Government operation."

"I do believe there is a rational, justifiable step, full of promise, toward solution. I refer to the program of consolidating all the railroads into a small number of systems, the whole to be under rigorous Government supervision."

"We ought to try the experiment of co-ordinating rail and water shipments; we ought to avail ourselves of the waterways developed through the expenditure of enormous public funds."

"I am not convinced that the test of the Railroad Labor Board has been a complete or entirely fair one. I favor not its abandonment, but its continuance under such modifications as seem most likely to make the plan successful."

"We could not replace our railroads for a vastly larger sum than the valuation placed upon them by the Interstate Commerce Commission."

"There can be no abiding prosperity in industrial centers, in transportation or elsewhere, unless it is properly shared by American agriculture."

MY O. HENRY - -

Memories Of The Author, Written Specially By His Daughter, Margaret Porter Cesare

Latter years are as crowded with memories as were the years of my childhood. But the relationship was never that of father and daughter; rather that of two good friends, for never did he give a command, and never did I fail to follow his advice or to try to fulfill his expressed wish.

There are memories of moments when he seemed miraculously freed from the hovering shadow of ill health that clouded the last few years. I have known him to sit at the piano and strum the accompaniment to a gay darky song, singing in dialect, with only me as audience. The intrusion of another personality would precipitate a hollow silence. In one of these lighter moods he brought a mandolin and a guitar home. He had taught me guitar accompaniments, so we spent many an hour reviving half-forgotten tunes.

But upon the lightness of such moods a shadow would descend and he would be plunged into silence, black silences, the portent of which he alone could know; for, although there is understanding, it is not humanly possible to accompany one of these dark journeyings.

Toward the close of the last year, spent in seeking health in southern mountains, he had been particularly gay during dinner one evening, and afterward had entertained the household with impersonations of well-known people. From the elevation of the first landing of the stairs in the great living-room he called out celebrities: "Buffalo Bill!" His make-up for this was the index finger of one hand held across his upper lip, the forefinger of the other meeting it at right angles bisecting his chin. Down the list he went. Never was his mood lighter. Then, suddenly, someone entered or left the room, attention was momentarily taken from him, and when it returned again he was not there. I found him sitting in the far corner of the dark porch overlooking the mountains. There was no moon and the night was black. I felt that it was no less dark than the sudden depression that had seized him. A strong wind blew steadily from the mountains. The night seemed filled with premonition. I felt that he sensed it too. I could not—and knew that he would not have me—speak. I sat on the steps near him. After a long time, still without words, we got up and went into the house together.

Through the riotous carnival of colors of the autumn woods we had many a long tramp, each with a gun, which we shot, somehow, only at inanimate targets, though troops of rabbits scurried through the dry leaves, and squirrels were busy storing away nuts. It was almost as though he felt that life was too precious a thing to steal from any creature. He had never joined in any of the so-called sports that involve killing.

It was late winter when I met him coming in at dusk from a tramp, alone, with something held in his gun-free hand. It was a dead bird, warm and limp. His expression was rueful, and his laugh short and not quite steady as he said that he had aimed at a cornstalk and killed a songbird. We were near the house. He stooped quickly, made a hollow in the moist earth, laid the bird on a bed of leaves, covered it with earth and leaves. To the other member of the household who joined us he replied that he had had "a fine walk." But I knew that the joy of the day, for him, was buried beneath the leaves at his feet.

Not long after that he returned to New York. For a few short minutes on the day of his departure we found ourselves unexpectedly alone. "Bill," he began—he had always called me "Bill," "Jim," or "Pete," seldom "Margaret"—"Bill, . . ." It was an attempt to put into words all the unspoken things of the past. In it I sensed his realisation of the futility of attempting to express the emotions that crowd the moment of parting. Also I felt, as I believe he did, that this parting was going to be different from all the others. Words are such impotent things in the face of parting. "I have seen," I managed to tell him, "—and understood." There flashed across his face an expression of inestimable relief and one of his rare smiles.

We did not meet again.

But there are priceless etchings of memory: gentle, generous, gallant; a wonderful playmate, a rare companion—and a friend. The perfect friend.

Ten Books I Enjoyed Most

BY WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

The Bible.
The Jeffersonian Encyclopedia.
Tolstoy's essays.
"Moral Lessons," a little book I read when a boy and of which I would very much like to find a copy that I might have it republished for the benefit of boys of this generation.
William Cullen Bryant's poems, first among which I would place his "Ode to the Water-Fowl."
"The Fact of Christ," P. Carnegie Simpson.
Plutarch's "Lives."
Shakespeare.
Demosthenes's "Oration on the Crown."
Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey."

Across The Breakfast Table

By Mr. and Mrs. W. L. George

Mrs. George Interferes

Mr. George: Why I ask why you never stopped talking yesterday when I was having an interview with the architect? You knew perfectly well that I won't take the new house unless they let me remove the gates. You knew that perfectly well, and all the time you talked to him, and talked to him, so that he didn't know where he was, and at last he gave assent in such a confused manner that when we get it in writing it won't be right, and we shan't get the house. Why women can't keep quiet when men are talking business I really can't understand.

Mrs. George: If you wanted to monopolise the conversation, dear, why take me with you? If I hadn't interfered the architect wouldn't have given his assent at all, for you were irritating him so by fussing his head off that I had to smooth him down. Beside, darling, I thought you were so keen on women's freedom. Now I see what you really mean; we're to be free to flirt but not to speak.

Mr. George: This is perfectly ridiculous. I'm talking of houses, and you're talking of flirtations. Women never can keep to the point. And who said you weren't to speak? Who could stop you any way? Only you needn't have talked all the time. And as for that freedom business, we don't want to turn upside down the things that used to be; women used to be under, and now they're equal; they want to be over. A man has no more wish to be managed by his wife than she should have to manage him. Anyhow, I expect we shan't get the house, and it'll be your fault.

Mrs. George: That will comfort you, dear.

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Bringing Up Father

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By George McManus

I MUST LEAVE A FEW INSTRUCTIONS FOR YOU WHILE I'M AWAY - DO YOU THINK YOU'LL MISS ME THE TWO WEEKS I'M AWAY?
I SURE WILL - DARLING
?
YES - I'M SPEAKING FOR MRS. JIGGS
WHO IS THAT PERSON USING THE PHONE -
THAT'S THE SECRETARY YOUR WIFE IS TAKING WITH HER ON THE TRIP.
MAGGIE - I CAN'T BEAR TO HAVE YOU LEAVE ME - I'M GOIN' WITH YOU!
GEO MCMANUS
5-18

Harding Urges Consolidation Of Railroads In Kansas City Speech

(Continued from Page 12)

mies in operation, financial stability, ability to secure needed capital adjusting rates and regulations to the necessities of the position, and preserving the real advantages of competition in service, while avoiding the evils of Government ownership.

"As among these possibilities there can be little doubt of the public preference for the third program. It is not unjust to the strong roads, for the prosperity of these, like the prosperity of all industry, depends on keeping the country as a whole prosperous. Every mile of railroad trackage in the land helps to make business for every other mile. The transportation system must be considered as a unity, precisely as the nation itself must be considered. In this manner we will best help to insure the credit of the railroads, assist them to new capital for future expansion, and insure for the future against the sort of wildcat and competitive railroad construction which in the past has been responsible for giving us a great share of the trackage which now proves economically unjustified.

SOLVE R. R. PROBLEM

"There is another particular reason which urges the early adoption of the larger-system plan. It would be a long step toward solving the problem of keeping the railroad equipment adequate. Many financially weak roads are unable to provide all the rolling stock they need. Inadequacy of car service hindered the relief of the coal situation last Winter, it denied the farmer a market when prices were most advantageous, and has impeded manufacturing industry time and again. It is fair to say the railways were helpless because they were financially and otherwise unable to keep up with the demands for service."

Coming down to the labor question, the President declared he believed it possible to prevent railroad strikes by inducing both sides to submit their dispute to a properly constituted and impartial tribunal empowered to consider the facts, determine the merits and make an award.

He asserted, however, that he did not believe it possible under the American Government to compel men to work against their will. He did not think it desirable under any form of government. Of the Railroad Labor Board, the President said:

"Unfortunately, for reasons which are the subject of no little controversy, the board has never had the co-operation of employer and employe for which its authors hoped. For myself, I am not convinced that the test has been a completely or entirely fair one, and I favor, not its abandonment, but its continuance under such modifications as seem most likely to make the plan successful.

"But there is little to hope for until all concerned are ready to comply promptly with the board's decisions. I am frank to say I do not hope for compliance on the part of employes so long as decisions are ignored by the managers.

AN IMPORTANT PHASE

"There is another highly important phase of the transportation problem very much worth our attention. I believe the use of our inland waterways offers the one sure way to reduced carrying charges on basic materials, heavy cargoes and farm products. Probably all of us acknowledge the urgent need of diminished cost on agricultural shipments and many bulk cargoes essential to manufacturing industry. We ought to try the experiment of coordinating rail and water shipments, we ought to avail ourselves of the waterways developed through expenditures of enormous public funds, and we ought to give the waterway carriers a chance to prove their capacity for helpful service.

"If the system consolidations, with diminished overhead costs, with terminal advantages largely improved and terminal charges greatly reduced, will not afford the solution, then our failure will enforce a costlier experiment and the one great commitment which I hope the United States will forever escape."

"We are dwelling now amid a gratifying return to prosperous conditions. I do not share the feeling that the recovery is a mere temporary one, with impending relapse. The guaranty of permanance lies in our doing the things essential to the equitable sharing of our good fortune.

"There can be no abiding prosperity in industrial centers, in transportation or elsewhere, unless it is properly shared by American agriculture. Government can make no direct bestowal of good fortune, but it is the duty of government to maintain conditions under which equal opportunity for good fortune is the heritage of every American everywhere."

Work Gradually In Influencing Son Or Daughter

BY J. J. MUNDY

You are the fortunate parent of a boy or a girl who finishes school this year.

Perhaps you have had a long talk with that son or daughter, trying to make youth see things as they look to you.

Instead of working up by degrees you tried to ram the thought down all at once and did not succeed in convincing through your argument.

You know you have not made the impression you intended to convey.

Think back to the time of your own graduation. What were your thoughts, aspirations and desires at that time?

You may realise that that child is very much like yourself at the same period in life.

Can you see now how your own father or your mother might have made the greatest impression in the giving of advice to you?

Then use the same method on your boy or girl that you know would have had most weight with you at the dawn of responsibility.

It is worth every effort possible on your part to get across the principles and facts you know to be worth while. Work gradually.

A woman says that Solomon's wisdom was due to the fact that he had 700 wives, whom he consulted on all occasions.

When a man fails in business his wife tells the neighbors that he was too honest to succeed, but what she tells him in private is another story.

How easy it is to be liberal with other people's money.

It's no sign a cat has money because she carries her purrs with her.

NEW GEMS by O. HENRY

A Treasure-Trove of Humor From His Newly Discovered Newspaper Writings

WHY HE HESITATED

A MAN with a worn, haggard countenance that showed traces of deep sorrow and suffering rushed excitedly up the stairs into the editorial rooms of the Post.

The literary editor was alone in his corner and the man threw himself into a chair near by and said:

"Excuse me, sir, for inflicting my troubles upon you, but I must unbosom myself to some one. I am the unhappiest of men. Two months ago, in a quiet little town in Eastern Texas there was a family dwelling in the midst of peace and contentment. Hezekiah Skinner was the head of that family, and he almost idolised his wife, who appeared to completely return his affection. Alas sir, she was deceiving him. Her protestations of love were but honeyed lies, intended to beguile and blind him. She had become infatuated with William Wagstaff, a neighbor, who had insidiously planned to capture her affections. She listened to Wagstaff's pleadings and fled with him, leaving her husband with a wrecked home and a broken heart. Can you not feel for me, sir?"

"I do, indeed," said the literary editor. "I can conceive the agony, the sorrow, the deep suffering that you must have felt."

"For two months," continued the man, "the home of Hezekiah Skinner has been desolate, and this woman and Wagstaff have been flying from his wrath."

"What do you intend to do?" asked the literary editor.

"I scarcely know. I do not care for the woman any longer, but I cannot escape the tortures my mind is undergoing day after day."

At this point a shrill woman's voice was heard in the outer office, making some inquiry of the office boy.

"Great heavens, her voice!" said the man, rising to his feet greatly agitated. "I must get out of here. Quick! Is there no way for me to escape? A window—a side door—anywhere before she finds me."

The literary editor rose with indignation in his face.

"For shame, sir," he said, "do not act so unworthy a part. Confront your faithless wife, Mr. Skinner, and denounce her for wrecking your life and home. Why do you hesitate to stand up for your honor and your rights?"

"You do not understand," said the man, his face white with fear and apprehension, as he climbed out the window upon a shed. "I am William Wagstaff."

TURKISH QUESTIONS

Oh, Sultan, tell us quick, we pray,
What was it Pasha Said?
And have they burned the vilayet?
So many tales we've read?

Who was it passed the Dardanelles?
And were they counterfeit?
And why was Kharput beaten so?
Was there much dust in it?

Oh, Ottoman, to do like you
Who Hassan eye to see
The woes your country has to hear—
Armenia heart must be!

And tell us, is the Bosphorus?
Or is it still for you?
Why is it that you every day
Mustafa head or two?

By Dr. Henry Van Dyke

The Puritans—Instinct Of Prayer

I.

"He shall turn the heart of the fathers unto the children and the heart of the children unto the fathers; lest I come and smite the earth with a curse.—Mal. 4:6."

Something too much of iron there may have been in the Puritan's temper; something too little of sunlight may have come in through the narrow windows of his house.

But that house had foundations, and the virile virtues lived in it.

There were plenty of red corpuscles in his blood, and his heart beat in time with the eternal laws of right, even though its pulsations sometimes seemed a little slow and heavy.

It would be well for us if we could get back into the old way, which proved itself to be the good way, and maintain, as our fathers did, the sanctity of the family, the sacredness of the marriage vow, the solemnity of the mutual duties binding parents and children together.

From the households that followed this way have come men that could rule themselves as well as their fellows, women that could be trusted as well as loved.

II.

"Then they cried unto the Lord in their trouble, and He delivered them out of their distresses."—Ps. 107:6.

Prayer is something that no man can understand; there is a mystery about it.

We cannot explain how the voice of a mortal creature should have any influence upon the immortal God; how there should be any connection between the supplications which are wrung from our hearts by the pressure of want and danger and the fulfillment of those vast designs which have been formed from all eternity.

But however that may be, prayer is an instinct of the human heart, and the religion which did not provide for it would be no religion at all.

It is as natural to pray as it is to breathe.

If you want to know how inevitably men turn to God in all kinds of trouble, read the 107th Psalm.

Every shipwreck, every war, every famine, every pestilence, gives new illustration to the old story.

This Age And The Next

The ambition of a lot of people is to live to be old, but the most of them die before they can accomplish it.

They don't seem to realise that to get to be old takes a long time.

One woman wanted to live to be a hundred, but she missed it by two years. Her friends finally agreed that ninety-eight was a good bargain.

It's nice to be a ripe old age, but some men at forty have been more than six guys at eighty.

They try to live faster but they die quicker.

You can't go down the road to old age in a taxicab.

It's easy to go by the milestones on the way, but it's hard to pass a lot of the roadhouses.

The best way to go is straight, but a lot of guys look like they zig-zagged a little.

Father Time waits for nobody; that's why you never see him with a woman.

One guy claimed he was twice as old as he really was because he stayed up all right.

He figured h could get old quicker if he devoted all of his time to it.

He was so much in a hurry to reach an old age that he never even stopped for his meals.

He was so anxious to reach a hundred that he wouldn't take Saturday afternoons off.

He resolved to be old if it took him the rest of his life.

He swore that he'd live to be ninety and then death came along and made a liar out of him.

The best way to do is to let old age overtake you, it's impossible to creep up on it.

It's all right to wear a frown and put on a pair of false whiskers, but you can't fool nature.

This is a fast age and everywhere you turn you get quick service, but longevity is one of the things we still have to wait for.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Steamer KIANGFOO, Capt. Maxwell, will leave on Sunday, July 22, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Monday, July 23, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KIANGWAH, Capt. Sorensen, will leave on Monday, July 23, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, July 24, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,654 Tons, Captain Dowson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, July 26, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Cen. 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, July 27, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Saturday, July 21, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. KWANGTAH, Capt. McLean, will leave on Saturday morning, July 21. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HSIN-CHI, Captain Hansen, will leave on Sunday morning, July 22. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG DIRECT.—The HSINWAH, Capt. Newbury, will leave on Sunday morning, July 22. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the (chartered) steamer KIANGPING, on July 22. For Freight apply to Agent, 32, (late 1) Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 317.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINMING, Captain Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning, July 22. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration steamer KAIPING, Captain R. Macfarlane, will be despatched on July 25. This steamer is fitted with WIRELESS, has extra S'ate-rooms with steam heaters, electric light and fans, also smoking room and spacious promenade deck. Excellent table provided. For Freight and Passage, apply to the Agent, 32 Jinkee Road, Phone Central 317.

HAKODATE: The s.s. TUNGUS will be despatched for the above port on or about August 2. For Freight and/or Passage apply to S. HEIMANN & Co., 19A Canton Road. Tel. No. C. 1604.

For Foreign Ports

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via DAIREN & JAPNAESE PORTS.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Str. MANILA MARU, 20,000 tons, Capt. J. Somekawa, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Wharf on July 25, at —— —— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road. Phone C. 4234.

Shipping Items

RIVER PORTS

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Hangpu left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangan will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Esang left Swatow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai via Swatow on Monday.

The I-C. s.s. Taisang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow today.

The C.N. s.s. Kanchow will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean will leave Foochow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Hanyang will leave Hongkong tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Yusang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow next Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing will leave Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai next Tuesday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei this afternoon.

The I-C. s.s. Wosang is due in Shanghai from Antung tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Taksang is due in Shanghai from Newchwang and Dairen on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Newchwang for Chefoo adn Amoy on Monday.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao Monday morning.

The I-C. s.s. Fausang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Tientsin for Haichow on Thursday.

The D.K.K. s.s. Saikio Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao on Monday morning and will dock at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer is to sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The K.M.A. s.s Kyokuto Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin tomorrow and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Loksang will leave Newchwang for Dairen and Canton tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping left Chinwangtao on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Aso Maru is due in Shanghai from Yokohama and Nagoya today and will dock at the Wayside Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji tomorrow and will dock at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

The N-Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki Monday morning, and will dock at the Wayside Wharf. The steamer is to sail for the same port early Tuesday morning.

INDIAN LINES

The I-C. s.s. Hosang is due in Shanghai from Calcutta, Straits Hongkong and Amoy tomorrow.

The B.I. s.s. Janus left Calcutta on Sunday morning, July 15, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Rangoon and ports about August 8.

The P. & O. s.s. Soudan, from Bombay on July 7, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning, July 25.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Dongola left London at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, July 6, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports about August 16.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon was due to leave Marseilles on Friday, July 13, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on August 17.

The E.A. s.s. Australien is due in Shanghai from European ports next Tuesday.

The E.A. s.s. Bolivia is due in Shanghai from European ports next Tuesday.

The P. & O. s.s. Mantua was due to leave London yesterday and will arrive in Shanghai via ports about August 29.

The Ben Line s.s. Benlawers, from London, left Singapore on July 14 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on July 26.

The P. & O. s.s Devanha will leave Shanghai for London this afternoon, and the tender with outgoing passengers and hand baggage will leave the Customs jetty at 2:30 o'clock.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Peleus left Kobe on Tuesday and is due to arrive in Shanghai via Miike tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Yangtsze left Singapore on Monday afternoon, July 16, and is due to arrive in Shanghai via Hongkong on July 27.

The Glen Line s.s. Glensanda is expected to arrive in Shanghai from London on August 3.

The Glen Line s.s. Glenshane is expected to arrive in Shanghai from London on August 20.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Autolycus left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai this afternoon.

The P. & O. s.s. Macedonia, from London on June 22, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos sailed from Shanghai for Marseilles via ports yesterday afternoon.

The M.M. s.s. Angkor will sail from the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf for Marseilles via ports at 3 p.m. August 3, and passengers may embark at the wharf after 1 o'clock that afternoon.

The M.M. s.s. Chambord, from Marseilles on June 15 with mail, left Hongkong yesterday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai Monday morning. The liner will dock at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf about 7 o'clock.

AMERICAN LINES

The S. and B. s.s. West Carmona is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles on August 10, and will sail for Hongkong, Saigon and Singapore August 12.

The S. and B. s.s. West Chopaka is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles on August 12, and will sail for Hongkong and Manila August 14.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West O'Rowa is due in Shanghai from Portland, on Monday, and will sail for the same port via Hongkong and Manila on July 25.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Jessup is due in Shanghai from Portland on August 4, and will sail for the same port via Hongkong and Manila August 6.

The Dollar s.s. M. S. Dollar left Singapore for New York on July 9.

The Dollar s.s. Esther Dollar left New York for San Francisco on Thursday, July 12.

The Dollar s.s. Stanley Dollar is due to leave New York for the Orient on August 8.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia which left Vancouver on July 12, should arrive at Yokohama next Monday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on July

The P.M. s.s. President Cleveland which left San Francisco on July 12, was due to leave Honolulu on Wednesday, and arriving in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on August 1.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Madison left Manila last Tuesday and is due in Shanghai via Hongkong next Monday. The liner will sail for Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama on Tuesday, July 24.

The C.G.M.M. s.s. Canadian Transporter left Vancouver on June 27, and is due to arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe next Tuesday.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jackson, from Seattle on Juy 13, should arrive at Yokohama next Wednesday and is expected in Shanghai on July 30.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson is due to leave Seattle next Wednesday and arriving in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on August 11.

The P.M. s.s. President Pierce is due to leave San Francisco next Thursday, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on August 15.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Australia is due to leave Vancouver next Thursday, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on August 12.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley left Shanghai for Hongkong and Manila yesterday afternoon, and will call again on its homebound voyage, August 4. The liner is to sail for Seattle on August 5.

The P.M. s.s. President Lincoln arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong yesterday, and will sail for San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu this afternoon. The tender with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 1:30 p.m.

Steamers Departed

July 20—Kiangyu for Hankow
July 20—Luenho for Hankow
July 20—Huna for Hankow
July 20-Tachang M. for Hankow
July 20—Kwangping for T. C'tao
July 20—Koan M. for Tayeh
July 20—Tsushima M. for Japan
July 20—Kashmir for Japan
July 20—Taiyo M. for T'tao
July 20—Niigata M. for Japan
July 20—Nagasaki M. for Japan
July 20—Langton Hall for N. Y.
July 20—Suwa M. for Japan
July 20—Hwahtah for C'tao
July 20—President McKinley for Hongkong and Manila
July 20—H. Peking for Ningpo
July 20—H. N'shao for Pootoo

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
Shinyo Maru .....June 21
President Pierce .....June 23
Siberia Maru .....July 3
President Wilson .....July 3
Taiyo Maru .....July 15

FOR VANCOUVER
Empress of Australia ..July 2
Empress of Asia .....July 14

FOR SEATTLE
President Jackson ....June 23
Ibukisan Maru .....June 23
City of Spokane .....June 28
President Jefferson ...June 30

Pomona .....July 3
Arabia Maru .....July 7
President Grant .....July 12
Arizona Maru .....July 16
West Kader .....July 16

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.
West Jena .....June 21
West Cayote .....July 4

FOR NEW YORK
Shunko Maru .....June 23
Wray Castle .....July 7
Telemachus .....July 10
Genoa Maru .....July 12
Hamburg Maru .....July 16

FOR UNITED KINGDOM
Teiresias .....June 21
Delta .....June 23
Gaelic Prince .....June 24
Machaon .....June 27
Cyclops .....June 27
City of Corinth .....June 27

Diomed .....June 30
Glenapp .....July 1
Rhesus .....July 4
Malwa .....July 7
Katori Maru .....July 7
Troilus .....July 11
Ningchow .....July 13
Atsuta Maru .....July 14
Glentara .....July 17
Helenus .....July 18

FOR HAMBURG
Angers .....June 21
Preussen .....June 30
Tsuruga Maru .....July 7
Alps Maru .....July 10
Schlesien .....July 10
City of Manchester ...July 19

FOR COPENHAGEN
Malaya .....July 1
Panama .....July 12
FOR ROTTERDAM
Oldekerk .....July 14

FOR GOTHENBURG
Nippon .....July 6
FOR MARSEILLES
Chili .....July 6
Porthos .....July 20
FOR TRIESTE
Fiume L. .....June 29
FOR INDIA
Kutsang .....June 21
Sicilia .....June 26
Nagpore .....July 14

Vessels Due

Africa Maru, *Seattle* .....July 23
Aso Maru, *Yokohama* ....July 21
Australien, *Copenhagen* ...July 24
Autolycus, *Hankow* .....July 21
Bolivia, *Copenhagen* .....July 24
Benlawers, *London* .....July 26
Chambord, *Marseilles* ....July 23
Chikugo Maru, *Yokohama* .July 27
Chungking, *Hankow* .....July 26
C. of Boston, *London* ....July 26
C. Transporter, *Vancouver* July 24
Esang, *Swatow* .....July 21
E. of Russia, *Vancouver* ..July 27
Fausang, *Tientsin* .....July 23
Feng'ien, *Tientsin* .....July 25
Hanyang, *Hongkong* .....July 26
Haean, *Foochow* .....July 24
Hosang, *Calcutta* .....July 22
Hunan, *Hankow* .....July 28
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo* .....July 22
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo* ...July 22
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo* ..July 21
Iyo Maru, *Seattle*, ...July 27
Kiaping, *Chinwangtao* ....July 22
Kanchow, *Hongkong* .....July 25
Kashima Maru, *Kobe* .....July 26
Kingsing, *Tientsin* .....July 21
Shengking, *Hankow* .....July 22
Kiangwah, *Hankow* .....July 24
Kianghsin, *Hankow* .....July 22
Kiangyung, *Hankow* .....July 33
Kiangan, *Hankow* .....July 24
Kaga Maru, *Hongkong* ..July 27
Kiangteen, *Hankow* .....July 27
Kutwo, *Hankow* .....July 25
Kwongsang, *Tsingtao* ....July 23
Kyokuto Maru, *C'wangtao* July 21
Kiangyu, *Hankow* .....July 28
Loongwo, *Hankow* .....July 26
Luenho, *Hankow* .....July 28
Nagasaki Maru, *Nagasaki* July 26
Nikko Maru, *Osaka* .....July 25
Ngankin, *Hankow* .....July 21
Omi Maru, *Osaka* .....July 22
Peleus, *Kobe* .....July 22
Pres. Madison, *Hongkong* July 23
P. Hendry, *New York* ....July 28
Shanghai Maru, *Nagasaki* July 23
Suiwo, *Hankow* .....July 21
Sunning, Hongkong .....July 23
Soochow, *Hongkong* .....July 28
Soudan, *Bombay* .....July 23
Saikio Maru, *Dairen* .....July 23
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen* .....July 27
Szechuen, *Tsingtao* .....July 26
Taksang, *Newchwang* ....July 23
Taisang, *Hongkong* .....July 21
Tatung, *Hankow* .....July 25
Tuckwo, *Hankow* .....July 22
Tungchow, *Tientsin* .....July 22
Waishing, *Hongkong* .....July 28
West O'Rowa, *Portland* ...July 23
Whangpu, *Hankow* .....July 23
Woosung, *Hankow* .....July 27
Wosang, *Antung* .....July 22
Yingchow, *Hongkong* .....July 21
Yangtsze, *Liverpool* .....July 27
Yusang, *Hongkong* .....July 24

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"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Aug. 17	Sept. 2
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Aug. 29	Sept. 14
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Sept. 10	Sept. 26

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"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	August 13
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	August 25
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Sept. 6

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E/Australia	Aug. 27	Sept. 12	E/Australia	Oct. 22	Nov. 7
E/Asia	Sept. 8	Sept. 24			

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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ..... July 27
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA ..... August 12
EMPRESS OF ASIA ..... August 24

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S.S. President Taft..... Aug 4
S.S. President Cleveland..... Aug. 18
S.S. President Pierce ..... Sept. 1
S.S. President Wilson..... Sept 15

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

S.S. President Taft ..... July 20
S.S. President Cleveland..... Aug 3
S.S. President Pierce ..... Aug. 17
S.S. President Wilson ..... Aug. 31
S.S. President Lincoln...: .... Sept 14

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Tenyo Maru via Nagasaki Aug. 12
Korea Maru, via Nagasaki Aug. 24
Shinyo Maru, via Nagasaki Sept. 7
Siberia Maru, via Dairen Sept. 18

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

Tenyo Maru, Manila via Hongkong July 25
Korea Maru, Manila via Hongkong Aug. 4
Shinyo Maru, Manila via Hongkong Aug. 18
Siberia Maru, Hongkong only Sept. 5

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN
Shanghai Maru .....July 24
*Aso Maru .....July 24
Omi Maru .....July 25
Nagasaki Maru .....July 27
Nikko Maru .....July 28
Chikugo Maru .....July 30

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER
Yokohama Maru .....July 27
Kaga Maru .....July 28

FOR SOUTH AMERICA Via Durban, and Cape Town From Kobe.
*For Cargo

FOR EUROPE
Kashima Maru .....July 28
*Mito Maru .....Aug. 3
*Tokushima Maru ....Aug. 4
Hakone Maru .....Aug. 11

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong.
Aki Maru .....Aug 15

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via San Francisco Los Angels and Panama
Delagoa Maru .....Aug. 11

FOR HONGKONG
Iyo Maru .....July 28

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESSUP" ..... Aug. 4

For Portland via Hongkong and Manila
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... July 25
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESSUP" ..... Aug. 6

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Bremen.
S.S. "LONDON MARU" ...(Via Marseilles) ..Sept. 5

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "ALASKA MARU" ..... August 15

FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. Via Japan Ports, Victoria and Vancouver.
S.S. "MANILA MARU" ....(Via Manila) .....July 25
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ....(Direct to Kobe) ..Aug. 21

FOR HONGKONG (DIRECT)
S.S. "ALASKA MARU" ..... July 28
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ..... July 29

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS.
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ...(Via Tsingtao) ....July 25
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ....(Via Tsingtao) ....Aug. 4

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... July 25
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... Aug. 9

FOR JAPAN. DIRECT TO KOBE
S.S. "LONDON MARU" ..... July 28

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	KHIVA	Aug. 4
	KASHMIR	Aug. 18
	MACEDONIA	Sept. 4
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	SOUDAN	July 30
	KHIVA	Aug. 4
Calcutta—via Kobe.		
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	TANDA	July 10
	TORILLA	July 20
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong.	ST. ALBANS	Aug. 4
	EASTERN	Sept. 1st
	ARAFURA	Oct. 6

*P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and Dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, 1 Canton Road.
Telephones: General: Central 169; Passage: Central 2510; Freight: Central 2069

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, SERVICES CONTRACTUELS. M.

Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe & Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles
ANGKOR			3rd August
CHAMBORD	15th June	24th July	17th August
PAUL LECAT	29th June	5th August	31st August
ANDRE LEBON	13th July	19th August	14th September
AMBOISE	27th July	2nd Sept.	28th Sept.
CORDILLERE	10th Aug.	16th Sept.	12th Oct.

NEW REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE
(including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)

	1st CLASS	2nd CLASS
MARSEILLES	A. £. 95 B. £. 89	A. £. 68 B. £. 62
LONDON	A. £. 101 B. £. 95	A. £. 72 B. £. 66

Through tickets to PARIS and leading towns of Europe. Rebooking abatements of 25% and 15% for return within 12 or 24 months. Special reductions to families and missionaries.

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo-Boats)
COMMANDANT DORISE expected Shanghai on or about 25 of July.

Steamers and dates subject to alteration without notice
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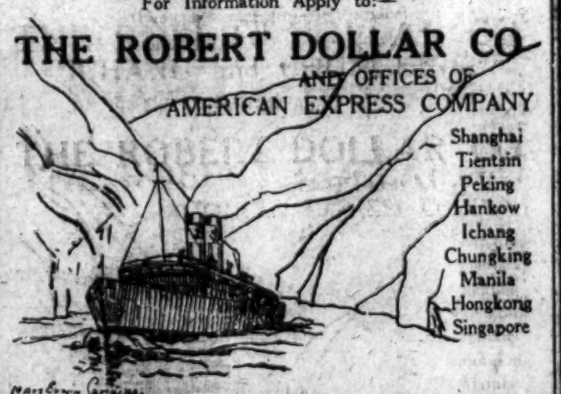

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC AND NEW YORK FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR NEW YORK via HONGKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE and SUEZ CANAL
S.S. "VIRGINIA DOLLAR" July 22
S.S. "ESTHER DOLLAR" about end Sept.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON via PANAMA CANAL
S.S. "STUART DOLLAR" about July 21

FOR SAN PEDRO, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER
S.S. "GRACE DOLLAR" About end August
S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" . About August 15

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Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

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ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING
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Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Aug. 9 —	New York via Suez	Stuart Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Aug. 10 —	New York	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 11 —	New York	Virginia Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Aug. 11 —	Vancouver	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 12 —	San Francisco	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug. 15 —	New York	West O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
Aug. 17 —	Seattle	Egremont Cast	Br. Dod. & Co.
Aug. 18 —	San Francisco	Yokohama M	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 21 —	Seattle	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 24 —	San Francisco	†E. of Canada	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 25 —	Vancouver	C. Transporter	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 27 —	Vancouver	†P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Aug. 29 —	Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 30 —	New York via Suez	Telthybius	Br. [illegible]
Sep. 1 —	San Francisco	Belbeck	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sep. 3 —	New York	Delagoa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Sep. 7 —	San Francisco	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Sep. 8 —	Vancouver	†Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Sept. 10 —	Seattle	Alaska Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sep. 15 —	San Francisco	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sep. 18 —	San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Sep. 20 —	Vancouver	Africa Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Oct. 20 —	Vancouver	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
July 21 —	Vancouver	C. Highlander	Br. B. & S.
July 21 1.30	San Francisco	†E.of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
July 22 —	New York via Suez	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
July 24 —	Seattle	Pyrrhus	Br. B. & S.
July 25 —	Seattle	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
July 25 —	Portland, Ore.	Wm. Penn	Am. Adl. O. Line
July 25 —	New York	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
July 27 —	Seattle	†E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
July 28 —	Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
July 30 —	Vancouver	C. Freighter	Br. B. & S.
July 31 —	Vancouver	C. Skirmisher	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 4 —	San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Aug. 5 —	Seattle	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 21 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 23 —	Kobe, Yokohama	Hosang	Fr. M. M. Cie
July 24 —	Kobe, Yokohama	Chambord	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 24 —	Nagasaki	Shanghai M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 24 —	Nagoya, Yokohama	Aso Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 25 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 27 —	Nagasaki	Nagasaki M	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 28 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 30 —	Nagoya, Yokohama	Chikugo M.	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC

July 21	2.30 London	†Devanha	Br. M.M. & Co.
July 22	D. L. Calcutta	Hosang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 25 —	Hamburg, etc.	City of Pekin	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 25 —	Hamburg, etc.	Emil Kirdorf	Ger. H. S. Line
July 27 —	Liverpool	Pelens	Br. B. & S.
July 28 —	London	Kashima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 31 —	Bombay	Soudan	Br. M.M. & Co.
Aug. 1 —	Hamburg, etc.	Tokushima M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 1 —	Rotterdam, etc.	Sarpendon	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 3	3.00 Marseilles	†Angkor	Fr. M. M. Cie
Aug. 3 —	Marseilles	Mito Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 4 —	Hamburg	Glenlifer	Br. G.L.E.A.
Aug. 4 —	Marseilles, etc.	Tokushima M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 4 —	London	†Khiva	Br. M.M. & Co.
Aug. 4 —	Marseilles, etc.	Mito Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 6 —	Rotterdam, etc.	Saleier	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Aug. 8 —	Hamburg, etc.	Rhexenor	Br. [illegible]
Aug. 10 —	Hamburg	Carnarvonshire	Br. G.L.E.A.
Aug. 10 —	Liverpool, etc.	Titan	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 11 —	London	Hakone M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 12 —	Singapore	W. Carmona	Am. S. & B.
Aug. 12 —	Hamburg	Scheer	Ger. H.S. Line
Aug. 15 —	Hamburg, etc.	Laomedon	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 17 —	Marseilles	†Chambord	Fr. M. M. Cie
Aug. 18 —	London	†Kashmir	Br. M. M. Co.
Aug. 27 —	Liverpool, etc.	Agamemnon	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 30 —	London, etc.	Patroclus	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 31 —	Marseilles	†Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
Sep. 4 —	London	†Macedonia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Sep. 5 —	Hamburg, etc.	London Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sep. 5 —	Antwerp, etc.	Mentor	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 6 —	Rotterdam	Saparoea	Dut. H. C. T. Co
Sep. 12 —	Rotterdam, etc.	Agapenor	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 14 —	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M.M. Cie
Sep. 15 —	Liverpool	Kt. Templar	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 28 —	Marseilles	†Amboise	Fr. M.M. Cie
Oct. 2 —	Marseilles	Cordillere	Fr. M.M. Cie
Oct. 31 —	London	Teiresias	Br. B.& S.

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

Aug. 4 —	Melbourne, etc.	†St Albans	Br. M.M. & Co.
Aug. 15 —	Melbourne	†Aki Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Sept. 1 —	Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M.M. & Co.
Oct. 6 —	Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 21	5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 21	D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
July 21	D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Yatshing	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 21 —	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 22	D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Chusan	Br. B. & S.
July 22 —	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 23	4.45 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
July 23	5.00 Ningpo	Sain Ningchao	Chi. N. S. S. N.
July 24	7.00* S. H'kong, C'ton	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
July 24	7.00* Amoy	Ningpo	Br. B.& S.
July 25	D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Kwongsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 25 —	Keelung	Fukuken Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
July 25 —	Hongkong, Manila	West O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
July 25 —	Hongkong, Manila	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
July 26	10.00* A. H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
July 27 —	Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br. C. P. S.
July 28 —	Hongkong	Alaska Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 28 —	Hongkong	Iyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 29 —	Hongkong, Manila	W. Chopaka	Am. S. & B.
July 29 —	Hongkong	Africa M.	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug. 1 —	Hongkong, Manila	P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 3 —	Hongkong, Manila	P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Aug. 4 —	Hongkong, Manila	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Aug. 12 —	Hongkong	E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 12 —	Hongkong	W. Carmona	Am. S. & B.
Aug. 13 —	Hongkong, Manila	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 14 —	Hongkong, Manila	W. Chopaka	Am. Lumber Co.
Aug. 17 —	Hongkong, Manila	P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Aug. 18 —	Hongkong, Manila	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Aug. 24 —	Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 25 —	Hongkong, Manila	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 31 —	Hongkong, Manila	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 21	10.00* W. C'foo, T'tain	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
July 21	4.00 Tsingtao	Szechuen	Br. B. & S.
July 22	D.L. C'foo, N'chwang, A'tung	Nanning	Br. B. & S.
July 22 —	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 22 —	Newchwang	Hsinwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 22 —	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	Br. K.M.A.
July 22	D.L. C. N'chwang Antung	Kiukiang	Br. B. & S.
July 24	9.00* W. C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 24	3.00 W. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
July 24	8.00 Tsingtao, Dairen	Saikio Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
July 24	D.L. Antung	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 24	D.L. Chefoo, N'chwang	Taksang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 25 —	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br. K.M.A.
July 25	D.L. Tsingtao	Taisang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 26	10.00* Tientsin	Chekiang	Br. B.& S.
July 26	10.00* C. N'chwang, D.	Kwangse	Br. B. & S.
July 28	3.00 Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
Aug. 2 —	Hakodate	Tungus	Rus. S.H. & Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 21	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
July 22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 23 —	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 23	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
July 24	7.00 Pukow	Liangchow	Br. B. & S.
July 24	M. N. Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 24	M. N. Hangow, etc.	Tucawo	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 24	M. N. Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
July 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br. B. & S.
July 26	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	C. M. S. N. Co.
July 26	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. B. & S.
July 26	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
July 27	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 27	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
July 28	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B.& S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D. L.—DAYLIGHT * A.M.
*CARRYING MAIL

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Today	11.30 a.m.	P. Lincoln	S. Francisco	Aug. 9
July 23	9 p.m.	P. Madison	Seattle	Aug. 9
July 30	4 p.m.	E. of Canada	Vancouver	Aug. 13

TO SOUTHERN PORTS, INDIA AND EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Today	12.30 p.m.	Devanha	Marseilles	Aug. 16
July 27	9 p.m.	Kashima M.	Marseilles	Sep. 2

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	11 a.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	11 a.m.	via Otaru
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Today	8.30 a.m.	Shuntien
Tsingtao	Today	2.30 p.m.	Szechuen
Chefoo	Today	9 p.m.	Nanning
Chefoo and Tientsin	Today	9 p.m.	Hsinming
Chefoo	July 23	9 p.m.	Kiukiang
Chefoo	July 23	9 p.m.	Taksang
Antung	July 23	9 p.m.	Wosang
Tsingtao and Dairy	July 23	8 p.m.	Saikio Maru
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	July 24	7.30 a.m.	Kingsing
W'wei, Chefoo and T'tsin	July 24	1.30 p.m.	Tungchow
Chefoo	July 26	8.30 a.m.	Kwangse
Tientsin	July 26	8.30 a.m.	Chekiang

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Amoy	Today	9 p.m.	Chusan
Hongkong & Canton	Today	12.30 p.m.	Devanha
Foochow	Today	3 p.m.	Ningchia
Hongkong & Canton	Today	12.30 p.m.	Torilla
Foochow	Today	9 p.m.	Hsinchi
Amoy	July 23	9 p.m.	Ningpo
Swatow	July 23	9 p.m.	Tingchow
Amoy	July 26	8.30 a.m.	Sunning

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	11 a.m.	via Train
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	July 23	7 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Japan ports	July 24	7 p.m.	Omi Maru
Germany, ports	July 24	5 p.m.	E. Kirdorf
Manila, Australia & N. Zealand	July 25	1 p.m.	Tenyo Maru
Japan ports	July 26	7 p.m.	Nagasaki M.
Japan ports	July 27	7 p.m.	Kaga Maru

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
B N B	July 6	Bee	Br. Gun-boat
F N B	July 19	Colmar	Fr. Cruiser
M C W	[illegible]	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
M C W	Mar. 28	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat
I C	June 25	Quiros	Am. Gun-boat
U S N B	July 18	Sacramento	Am. Cruiser

Information For Mariners

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1923

(The night tides are higher than the day tides, they are about equal between 4 and 5 o' clock).

Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h.; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 8¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
5h. 8m.	6ft. 10in.	5h. 38m.	7ft. 2in.

[illegible] Shanghai
(The night tides are higher than the day tides).
Approximate rise, 5¼ h. approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
4	12	4	40

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Moon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
0.23 p.m.		5h. 10m.	7h. 2m.	4h. 25m.	7h. 47m.

Mean Barometric Pressure.
July 29.89 in.
756.3 mm.

Meteorological Reports

July 29, 1923.
Sun rises today at 5.7
Sun sets today at 1.94

SICCAWEI

	July 13.		July 14.	
Barometer (inches)	29.67	29.72	29.70	29.76
Barometer (variation for 24 hrs.	†0.04	†0.04	†0.05	†0.05
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs.	†0.02	†0.02	†0.03	†0.03
Wind—direction	N	NNE	Calm	WNW
Wind—miles per hour	6.8	4.3	0	1.3
Temperature (Fahr.)	75°6	71°1	69°1	72°8
Humidity %	95	96	99	95
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	10	10
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	—	—	—	—

SICCAWEI ABRIGDED REPORT July 13.

	24 hrs.	Mean 1922 Variation	Previous average same period
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)	29.69	†0.02	29.72
Temperature (Min. 70°5) (Fahr.) (Max. 77°6)	74°4	—4°4	80°5
Rainfall (inches)	30.72	0.02	25.55

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AUCTIONS

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On Saturday July 21st 1923,
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Comprising:—

Suite cream enamel bedroom furniture 9 pieces, Large Oak roll top desk, Oak flat top desk Oak typewriter desk, Revolving desk chair, Filing cabinet, Overmantle, mirror back hat & umbrella stand, Rattan furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Teapoys, Square & round tables, music case, screen, E. P. ware, glass ware, crockery, electric table fans, Clocks, NEW JAPANESE MATTING, coir carpets, Heating stove, Iron single and double bedstead with wire and other mattresses, electric fitting, mirror door wardrobe mirror back dressing table, chest of drawers, mirror back sideboard, dinner wagon, dining table, and dining chairs, new Ice chest, Pianola Rolls, and sundries,
New Atlas & Commercial Gazetteer of China, White enamel Simmons Single Bedstead with spring & other mattresses, Enamel Iron Bath, PERAMBULATOR BY "SIMMONS" LONDON, New Torpedo Typewriter, IMPORTED WHITE FROST ICE CHEST, Teak Mahogany stained cosy corner, RUBBER TYRED RICKSHAW etc., etc.

also

New Chemical Fire engine
Fine toned upright Piano by Collard & Collard
Remington Typewriter,
Underwood Typewriter
Royal Typewriter,
Fox Portable typewriter
Silk Pongee
Sample clocks
Tobacco pipes
"Harley Davidson" Motor Cycle 8 H. P. 2 Cylinder with side car, electric light and tail light Complete
And At Noon
1 Nearly new 6 H. P. "Watermota" twin Cylinder Marine Engine Complete with Magneto, reversible gear etc.
1 "Willys Overland" 4 Cylinder 5 Seater Touring Car
1 Persian Cat 1 year old
4 Fox terrier Pups
2 Perfectly pointed white Pomeranian Puppies, 3 months old from Prize Pedigreed Stock
2 white Leghorn Hens, and 2 Roosters

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On Saturday July 21st 1923,
Commencing at 10.00 a.m.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
Comprising:—

Double white painted wooden Bedstead with bedding, white painted and Mahogany stained bed room suites. Linen cupboard, Leather covered couch and arm chairs, Ice chest, Book case, Iron safe, New Mosquito, Nets, Electric Flat Irons, German Razors, Home made Oakwood dining Room suite with Bevelled Edge glass door, Picture, etc., etc.

also

1000 Gross Black and white Cotton Threads
1 Grandfather clock
1 "Hammond Typewriter.

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Rum Situation Disturbs Harding Administration

Washington, D. C., July 19.—That the Administration is not sanguine of the ultimate success of the American proposal for settlement of the smuggling and ship liquor problem grows more and more apparent.

It was announced at the White House that the President has no thought of calling a special session of Congress to deal with modification of the Volstead act in the interest of relieving foreign ships of embarrassments growing out of the Supreme Court decision.

The White House announcement was made without reference to pending negotiations with foreign Powers for reciprocal treaties by which the three mile limit would be extended to twelve miles in return for giving foreign ships permission to bring in sealed "sea stores" to American waters.

However, it was noted that the announcement on behalf of the President was definite and in no way contingent on the success or failure of the negotiations with the major maritime nations.

USELESS TO CALL SENATE

It was generally inferred that such intimations as have reached official sources here as to the attitude of the Powers toward what they characterize on all sides as the American "trade" left little hope of any agreement that would make it advisable to call the Senate in extra session to ratify such reciprocal treaties as are proposed.

Notice is being served in the pending discussions that the dry sentiment in Congress is still so overwhelming that it is hopeless to ask that body to modify the Volstead act to permit entry of "sea stores" or of "liquor in transport" so long as the smuggling fleet is aided by foreign flags outside the three mile limit.

The Administration is presenting its plan for a solution this way: "Congress will not grant relief to your shipping unless you aid us in eliminating smuggling conducted under the abuse of your flags and this you can do by extending the three mile limit to twelve miles for specific purposes."

However, it is already quite clear that the foreign Governments do not see the problem in just this simple fashion. A canvass of diplomatic sentiment would indicate very definitely that the consensus of foreign views is that the United States is offering to give much less than it is demanding in return.

PERIL OF EXTENSION

One strong point has been made and that pertains to the danger of extending the twelve mile limit for any purpose whatever in time of peace. Great Britain's stand is that the moment the dictum of international law is extended for one purpose, the way is opened for extension for another purpose which may happen to be in accordance with the domestic needs of this or that power.

Again Great Britain points that by breaking the present hard and fast rule which limits domestic jurisdiction to three miles, chaos results, inasmuch as the limit could be extended to fifty miles as well as to twelve miles. It is suggested that in this case further need of extension for the enforcement of American prohibition would depend on the efficiency of the fleet operating between the feeder liquor vessels and the shore. Whether extension of the search limit to twelve miles would eliminate the abuse of foreign flags is regarded as doubtful.

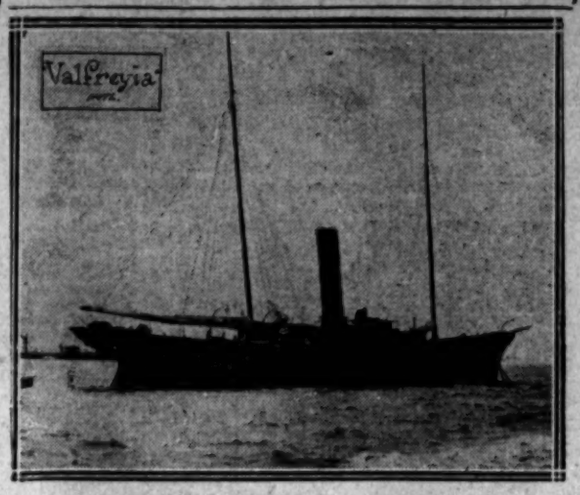
Mond Gives £50,000 To Help Heidelberg

Heidelberg, July 19.—Faculty and students of Heidelberg University are rejoicing over the announcement that the institution will receive 50,000 English pounds from the estate of the late Dr. Mond, who founded one of the leading chemical houses in England and is the father of Sir Alfred Mond, who was a member of the Lloyd George cabinet. Dr. Mond was born in Germany, but became a British subject.

Heidelberg is one of the most international of the German institutions of higher education. It had 2,500 students during the term which recently closed, about ten percent. of whom were foreigners.

Of these, Switzerland led with 47 students, a majority of whom were taking law courses. North and South America sent six students, England had 12, Greece 11, Bulgaria 13 and Japan 16, 13 of whom were studying philosophy.

Mysterious American In England



ALL England seems to be discussing the mysterious Mr. Bayard Brown, an American multionaire, who lives on board his yacht, the Velfreyia. He has been anchored at Wivenhoe Beach for 34 years, but recently moved his anchorage to Brightlingsea. He never sails out. Mr. Brown has a large number of poor pensioners wherever he goes. He recently spent $100,000 having his yacht overhauled.

Restrictions On Hunters Adds Greatly To Seal Herds

Vancouver, B. C., (By Mail).—A conservative estimate places the number of fur seals in the North Pacific at 600,000, as compared with only 196,000 when the government adopted protective measures in 1911, and the Indians predict a good hunting season. The original body, before white men depleted it, has been estimated at five million animals.

About the time that the spring salmon are at the height of their runs on the west coast of Vancouver Island, the fur seals of the Pacific swim northward along the shore, bound for the rookeries on the Aleutian and Pribiloff Islands. The west coast Indians thereupon quit salmon fishing to seek the valuable pelt-bearing animals.

No white man may catch the seals, but the Dominion government, when agreeing to stop seal-hunting, insisted that the coast Indians, who had made a part of their living from these creatures for many generations, should continue to have the right to seal during the spring migraton of the herds. The red men must, however, continue to use the primitive spears and methods of their forefathers. No guns may be employed.

Even under these restrictions the west coast Indians collect usually about $30,000 from the creatures. Last season was a bad one, as the seals passed north far at sea on account of severe storms, and the Indians in their cockleshell canoes and small fishing boats could not venture out as far as the new line of migration.

The herds are protected under a treaty made many years ago between the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Russia. Each year a certain number of animals are killed by naval patrol crews of the countries interested, and the proceeds of the sales of the pelts are split among the four.

The northbound seal herds are somewhere off the coast of California now. Where they come from no one is sure, though it is believed by experts that they winter on some bare islands of the Asiatic side, south of Japan, and cross the Pacific to strike the American coast and follow it to the Arctic rookeries.

Some contend they stay with a certain temperature of water, following it North to the Aleutians during the summer and south along the coast of Asia in fall and winter; thence across the Pacific north of the equator to the coast of California, arriving there again in spring and swinging north on the never-ending circuit.

As an argument in support of this contention of even water temperature, it is pointed out that the fur of the animals is prime at all times of the year.

Since seal poachers have been successfully excluded from the rookeries and the four governments have kept a constant and paternal eye on the breeding places of the Aleutians and Pribiloffs, the life of the herds has been far more placid and even, and the numbers are increasing to such an extent that it is as many seals in the packs in 1936 as there was before the sealers began to raid rookeries many years ago.

Seals suffer from no diseases, their losses being chiefly caused by internecine wars between bulls, and the inroads of enemies in the ocean and on land. Every year the bulls used to stage a bloody war in the struggle to secure harems, and great losses resulted. The government inspection has put an end to these battles, through killing male pups in excess of one for every seventy females.

Crowd At Hankow Sees Bandit Lose Head; Stole Child

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, July 16.—One bandit was beheaded Sunday afternoon in Hankow before a huge crowd of spectators. He was one of the gang that operate in the suburb of Hankow, and the charge that brought to him the capital sentence is the kidnapping of a child from a country merchant and holding him for $1,500 ransom. The execution took place after much excitement had been created by his arrest. It is understood that the authorities purposely held his execution before the crowd so as to put up a public warning against outlawry.

BRITISH PLAN TO CO-ORDINATE ALL SHIPPING

London.—In view of its dependency on maritime communications, the British Empire has yet done very little to co-ordinate imperial shipping routes, but this deficiency will be made good to a large extent if the recommendations in the report of the Imperial Shipping Committee are adopted.

The committee was created as the result of a resolution passed by the Imperial War Conference as far back as 1918 and is composed of representatives of the British dominion governments and shipping trade interests. It was asked to inquire into complaints regarding ocean freight rates, facilities, conditions and similar questions from any of the governments concerned.

The committee also was instructed to survey the facilities for maritime transport within the empire and to make recommendations in regard to the type, size and speed of ships and the depth of water in docks and harbors.

In the course of its work the committee has done much to eliminate friction between the shippers and shipowners, but its report stressed the necessity of forming in every ocean trade route of thoroughly representative associations of shippers to discuss questions with the owners, who are already organised.

The report finds that there is no great tendency toward a considerable increase in size in commercial vessels, and that accordingly provision for increased harbor facilities in the dominions may be postponed for the time being. This does not apply to ports which aim to provide facilities for larger ships than those that are now calling, as, for instance, Durban, where the dry-dock under construction will be capable of accommodating the largest ships afloat.

The report recommends that a permanent committee should be formed under royal charter to promote co-ordination in regard to harbor and other facilities necessary to inter-imperial shipping.

The British, New Zealand and Indian governments are ready to adopt this suggestion, but the Canadian, Australian and South African governments have reserved the question for further consideration. Pending the formation of a permanent committee the existing Imperial Shipping Committee will continue to operate.

Weather Report

Remarks on the 19th.—High pressures over the Bonin and over Siberia. The typhoon is crossing southern Luzon WNW ward, tending WN ward. The Carolines typhoon has passed NW ward between Guam and Yap. Very unsteady winds all along the China coast. Cloudy weather with thundery rains in our Valley and in northern China.

Morning of the 20.—Overcast weather with intermittent showers. The pressure is slowly increasing. SWly wind.

Passengers Arrived

Per P.M. s.s. President Lincoln from Manila and Hongkong: Misses G. Alvard, E. H. Bacon, Messrs. W. R. Browne, Chung Fung-yuen, E. H. G. Classen, Miss K. Cranor, Mrs. Mary Neill, Misses R. Cassin, A. C. Dilly, Gladys Dunkle, Mr. Robert Fan, Dr. J. H. Hunter, Mr. S. J. Johnston, Mrs. Helen Kew, Master Harold Kew, Misses Helen and Winifred Kew, Violet Kew, Master J. Kew, Mr. S. Komor, Mrs. J. Y. Lum, Messrs. Lam Wan-kaung, Lee Yin-lau, Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Lowrie, Mrs. Henry McDonald, Mr. Pun Ying Ng, Misses F. Pieree, K. Raymond, M. Solomon, Mrs. J. Solomon Messrs Siow Choon-ling, Sun Fong-hin, Sun Chu-shiu, Tsang Lai-po, Wong Seck-on, Mrs. C. E. Kochler; through for San Francisco: Messrs. A. A. Brimo, C A. Calkins Mrs. Pearl Chipman, Messrs. John Dorin, V. M. Derkum, Mrs. C. E. Grimth, Mr. C. B. Guittard, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Nieboer, Master P. Nieboer, Miss E. Penn, Messrs. D. Russell, Chas. Rice, Misses Mabel Smith, C. S. Sornes, Dr. and Mrs. D. H. Thomas, Masters David H. and Daniel C. Thomas, Miss G. Thomas, Mr. Leonard Visser; for Yokohama: Miss C. Stonham, Mrs. N. Nemazee, Misses S. and R. Nemazee, Messrs. Blas Singh, H. C. and W. H. Wolf; for Kobe: Mr. L. M. Blackeley.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo: Mr. L. K. Hall.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo: Messrs. Boyd, Smith, Godkin.

Per C.N. s.s. Szechuen from Hongkong: Mr. J. Thun.

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Draft (aft)	9'6"

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